The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,853—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 23 Days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883.
L. HYDASPES	2981	300	Geo. Scrivener	TUESDAY ..11th Sept.
CATHAY	2223	340	W. M. Robbie	..18th ,,
L. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	F. Alderton	FRIDAY. ...28th Sept.
BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	..5th Oct.
L. ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	..12th ,,
LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. L. Breeze	..19th ,,
L. ROSETTA	3302	600	G. W. Brady	...26th ,,

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L. proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
ROHILLA	3500 600	W. Barratt	..21st Sept.
VKRUNA	3116 600	G. W. Atkinson	..8th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, August 9, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 21th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class ..	£ 500	Including wines.	I Class ..	£ 520	Including wines.
II do. ..	340		II do. ..	350	
III do. ..	150	With food.	III do. ..	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

RAFFAELE RUBATTINO, on Monday .. 1st Oct., 1883.
MANILLA, on Thursday ..... 1st Nov., 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa,	I Class	Calais Route,	£ 95	Brighton Route	£ 10
,, ,,	II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 8
From Naples,	I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	.. 16
,, ,,	II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 13

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, 7th August, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 25th Sept. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ½ charge.
,, ,, eight and under twelve ¼ charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE
VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
VORWAERTS	F. Eggor	2,201	450	28th Sept.
PANDORA	G. Sturli	3,500	550	28th Oct.
BERENICE	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	28th Nov.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	HP.	To sail.
BERENICE	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	27th Sept.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	27th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Bazoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Sept. 5, 1883.

S.S. CALIFORNIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

S.S. "LEPANTO," FROM HULL, ANTWERP AND ALEXANDRIA, ARRIVED 4TH SEPT., 1883.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

All claims for shortage, &c., must be presented before the steamer's departure for Captain's signature, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, s.s. "Lepanto."

Bombay, 4th September, 1883.

NOTICE.
ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY
In Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the Shareholders of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, in Liquidation, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 10th September, 1883, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the Liquidators and for passing resolutions for the final winding up of the Company.

By order of the Liquidators,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary to Liquidation.

Bombay, 7th August, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone-circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 19th September next:—

Tenders for the purchase of any quantity of the following material, viz.:—

About 92 tons of superior Iron Wagon Axles.
About 1,030 tons of best Bessemer Steel Axles.
About 930 tons of pieces of superior quality Iron Tyres.
And about 21 tons new Wagon Iron Tyres, 3' 1" outside diameter.

The material is lying at Wari-bunder and Loco. Depot, Parel, where it can be seen on application.

Offers must specify the quantity required of each and the rate per ton weighed over at Wari-bunder.

Delivery will be made by the Company into barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Bunder or Wharf.

The offers must specify the time within which delivery will be taken of the whole quantity tendered for, and the person whose Tender is accepted will be required to pay to the Company the price of each lot before delivery, from time to time; but the whole quantity must be paid for within the time specified as above in the Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st July, 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th September, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 10th September, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th September, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th September, 1883. Agents.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SNOXELL AND SPENCER'S
GYMNASTIC HORIZONTAL BARS,
With iron standards, and ashbar fitted to shift up and down for vaulting, &c.
Complete Rs. 70 cash.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

FAMOUS SCOTCH PRESERVES.

KEILLER'S APPLE JAM.	KELLER'S GREENGAGE JAM.
KEILLER'S B. CURRANT JAM.	KEILLER'S PLUM JAM.
KEILLER'S CHERRY JAM.	KEILLER'S RASPBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S DAMSON JAM.	KEILLER'S R. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S GOOSEBERRY JAM.	KEILLER'S STRAWBERRY JAM.

1 lb. tins, 7 annas cash.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GUINNESS'S XXX STOUT.
FOSTER'S, MOLINE'S and BURKE'S BOTTLING.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
FOSTER'S AND STONE'S BOTTLING.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD,
HOGSHEADS AND KILDERKINS.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,
FROM THE TRIESTE BREWERY DIRECT.

PRIME DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER & SONS.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.

A domestic safeguards, especially in households beyond the reach of prompt medical aid, the experience of a long series of years has proved the superiority of the following remedies:—

TREACHER'S
ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.
(Astringent, Anodyne, and Anti-Spasmodic.)
found invaluable[illegible] has been
Per bottle Re. 0-12, and Re. 1-4 cash.

TREACHER'S
CHOLERA TINCTURE.
A safe remedy in a highly concentrated and portable form.
Per bottle Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-12 cash.

TREACHER'S
INDIAN BAEL PREPARATIONS.
FLUID EXTRACT. | PRESERVE.
Bottles, Re. 1-4 and 2-4. | Jars, Re. 1-4 cash.

DR. LEITH'S
CHOLERA MIXTURE,
As prepared by TREACHER and Co. (Limited) according to Dr. Leith's Original Prescriptions.
Full Directions in English, Marathi and Guzerati on each bottle.
In bottles with opium Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4
,, without opium. Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-8

TREACHER'S
CHOLERA PILLS,
Specially prepared for Natives of India and the same as issued by H. I. M.'s Government.
Per vial, 12 Annas; per gross Rs. 4-8.

CONCENTRATED
ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR,
prepared from Dr. Rubini's formula.
Per bottle, Re. 1-4 cash.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

PATENT MALT COFFEE,

PREPARED from the FINEST COFFEE and MALT, is made and used as ordinary Coffee.

Malt Coffee contains Diastase in an active form, assists the digestion of farinaceous substances, is beneficial in atonic digestion, and can be readily taken when ordinary Coffee disagrees.

1 lb. tins Cash Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per Share will be paid on and after the 3rd instant to those Shareholders whose names were on the Company's Register on the 31st August last.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, 1st September, 1883. Managers.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Just arrived REAL GOLD IMITATION DIAMOND RINGS, set with three stones; of the very highest finish. Price only Rs. 12-8. The Diamond for LUSTRE and BEAUTY EQUALS the FINEST GEMS, and it is only by KNOWN TESTS that they CAN BE DETECTED. (1 Postal note for As. 8 must accompany order.)

"THE MODEL HOUSEKEEPER,"
Containing useful and practical receipts in every Branch of "Cookery," together with medical and other Miscellaneous Recipes of invaluable use. It is a positive necessity that EVERY HOUSE SHOULD POSSESS a COPY. Price As. 6, post free, by V. P. P. As. 10. MANAGER, Co-operative Stores Co., Serampore.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 55 per whole share and Rupees 13¾ per one-quarter share for the half-year ending 30th June, 1883, will be paid on and after Saturday, the 8th proximo, at the registered Office of the Company, No. 67, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register on MONDAY, the 3rd September, 1883, on production of Share Certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 3rd to 10th September, 1883, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, 28th August, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the property and credits of DINSHAWJEE FRAMJEE WADIA, who died at Bhoosawul on the 7th day of May, 1883, has been granted on the 17th day of August, 1883, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to his widow, DHUNBAIJEE. All persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased are hereby required on or before the 22nd day of September, 1883, to send to the undersigned at their office, No. 5, Church Gate-street, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the administratrix will distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which she, the said administratrix, then shall have had notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said administratrix or to the undersigned on her behalf.—Dated this 21st day of August, 1883.

BAMANJEE & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors, Bombay.

CUTLERY AND TABLE PLATE.

TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, having, by means of the sterling goodness of their well-known TABLE CUTLERY, attained great celebrity in this branch of their business, continue to import the same reliable goods, which they guarantee as unsurpassed for durability, and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

		"A." Best Quality with tang rivet.	"B." Medium Quality with pin rivet.	"C." Ordinary Quality, a good serviceable article.
Table Knives	Cash, Per doz.	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Dessert Knives	,, ,,	25 0	20 0	17 0
Meat Carvers (Knife & Fork)	,, the pair	10 8	8 0	7 0
Game Carvers (,, ,,)	,, ,,	10 8	8 0	7 0
Steel Sharpeners	,, ... Each	4 8	3 8	2 8
COMPLETE SET, as above	Cash Rs.	80 8	64 8	53 8

TREACHER and COMPANY guarantee their TABLEPLATE to be of the highest standard quality, experience having taught them that the public prefer a superior article at a moderate cost to goods slightly cheaper, but far inferior in quality and thickness of plating. Being strongly plated on hardest nickel-silver, the goods are thoroughly reliable for strength and wear.

		Plain Fiddle Pattern.	Beaded, Lily or Thread Pattern.
Table Forks	Cash, per dozen Rs.	25 0	Rs. 34 0
Dessert Forks	,, ,,	20 0	25 0
Table Spoons	,, ,,	25 0	34 0
Dessert Spoons	,, ,,	20 0	25 0
Tea Spoons	,, ,,	11 0	16 0
Egg Spoons with gilt bowls	,, ,,	12 8	18 0
Salt Spoons with gilt bowls	,, ,,	12 8	18 0
Mustard Spoons with gilt bowls	,, Each	1 2	1 8
Gravy Spoons	,, ,,	5 8	6 12
Chatni Spoons	,, ,,	3 0	3 8
Sugar Spoons	,, ,,	1 4	1 8
Sugar Tongs	,, ,,	2 4	3 0
Ice Tongs	,, ,,	4 8	5 0
Ice Claws, Scissor shaped	,, ,,	8 0	9 0
Butter Knives	,, ,,	2 4	3 0
Sauce Ladles	,, ,,	2 4	3 8
Soup Ladles	,, ,,	3 8	10 0
Sugar Sifters	,, ,,	2 8	3 0
Fish Helpers	,, Per pair	16 0	18 0
Knife Rests	,, ,,	3 0	4 8

HOUSEHOLD SUITES OF PLATE,
Comprehending

12 Table Forks	6 Salt Spoons	1 Sugar Spoon	2 Sauce Ladles
12 Dessert Forks	2 Mustard Spoons	1 Sugar Sifter	2 Soup Ladles
12 Table Spoons	2 Gravy Spoons	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	1 Pair Fish Helpers
12 Dessert Spoons	1 Marrow Spoon	2 Pairs Ice Claws	2 Pairs Knife Rests
12 Tea Spoons	1 Chatni Spoon	2 Butter Knives	
6 Egg Spoons	1 Caddy Spoon	2 Pickle Forks	

TREACHER & Co.'s FIDDLE PATTERN.
In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize, lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 240.

TREACHER & Co.'s BEADED PATTERN.
In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize, lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 300.

TREACHER & Co.'s LILY PATTERN.
In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize, lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 300.

TREACHER & Co.'s THREADED PATTERN.
In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 300.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!
REDUCED PRICES.

THE steady and increasing demand for our KANGRA VALLEY and NEILGHERRY TEAS has induced us to become very large purchasers, and we find that in s operating we can command a much superior article, we have no hesitation, therefore, in strongly recommending them to the public, as UNEQUALLED BY ANY TEA IN BOMBAY.

PRICE-LISTS OF TEAS, STORES AND WINES ON APPLICATION.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
17, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
TEMPLE HOUSE, POONA.

TEAS. FINEST INDIAN TEAS,
FROM THE FAMOUS GARDENS OF
MESSRS. STIRLING AND CULBARD,

Which are situated in one of the most fertile tracts in the Kangra Valley.

THESE justly popular TEAS are rich in aroma, and a single trial will induce even the most fastidious to use no other description of tea.

The great and increasing demand for their Teas has enabled Messrs. STIRLING and CULBARD to offer them to wholesale as well as retail buyers at PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

Regimental Messes, Hotels, Clubs, Co-operative Stores, and other large establishments will find in greatly to their advantage to use no other Teas but those of Messrs. Stirling and Culbard's.

		Rs. a.
Bohea	per lb.	0 10
Household mixture	,,	0 13
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1 0
Orange Pekoe	,,	1 8
Essai's Mixture (of pure China and Indian Teas)	,,	1 4

(Purchasers of 10 lbs. and upwards will be allowed a liberal discount.)

W. J. ESSAI,
FORBES-STREET, FORT; ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD; AND CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY.

GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS
BY
R. LIPP & SON, OF STUTTGART,
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA.

IN deference to repeated applications from many quarters, MR. NEUBERG respectfully announces that he adopts from this date, the EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM in connection with the above Instruments, on the following liberal terms:—

By 12 Instalments (particulars on application)... ... Rs. 700

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

Inclusive of packing and delivery at either Railway Station, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

1st September, 1883.

RICAHRDSON AND CRUDDAS.
BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART, BOMBAY.
CORRESPONDING FIRM, CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK:—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.

12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.

20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Boilers.

8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.

12 and 22 cwts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.

4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.

Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.

Pulsometers.

Hand Fire-engines.

Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.

Lathes and other Tools.

Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.

Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.

Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.

Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS
BOMBAY.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER	RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE	RINGS.
RUBY HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP	RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.
NEW AND REVISED, ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
1, East-street, POONA. 43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.
INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

WITH a view to EXTEND their TEA business and afford increased facility to consumers MORTON and Co. and M. H. MAJU and Co. beg to notify to their numerous constituents and the public in general that their respective business is now carried on JOINTLY to M. H. MAJU & CO.'S TEA EMPORIUM, No. 22, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU AND CO.
BLACKING! BLACKING!

PROPERT'S STANDARD BLACKING produces a brilliant and jet-black polish. It is free from all acids, so injurious to leather, and which other Blackings contain. It is a preserver as well as beautifier of leather, Price per bottle 12 annas.

"Nonpariel" or Parisian Polish, a splendid preparation for dress boots and shoes, per bottle..... Rs. 1 and 2
Kid-reviver .....per bottle As. 8 and As. 12
Satin Polish, especially recommended .....As. 12
Embrocation, Hoplemuroma, Saddle Soap, Dubbin, etc., etc., always in stock

DUNNETT & COMPANY,
SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS
BOOT & SHOE-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR
Have always on hand a good assortment of
'TOILET REQUISITES,'
comprising:

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES.

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

EARLY IN OCTOBER
WILL BE PUBLISHED IN CALCUTTA
A NEW INDIAN REVIEW,
"CREAM:"

WHICH—in addition to a *resumé* of current events to be entitled "THE MONTH" and REVIEWS and NOTICES of WORKS published in India—will contain the CREAM or essence of all the best Reviews and Magazines, Quarterly, Monthly, and Weekly, appearing in Europe and America; thus presenting, as far as may be possible, a MICROCOSM OF CURRENT LITERATURE, SCIENCE, FINE ART, MUSIC, NEW INVENTIONS, ASTRONOMICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL and LITERARY NOTES and GOSSIP, NOTICES of NEW WORKS, FICTION, POETRY, TRAVEL, Etc., Etc.

It is believed that this REVIEW, which will be ably and carefully edited, will enable men whose pursuits occupy them too entirely to allow of much time being given to reading to keep abreast of the current literature and thought of the day, and will assist them in the selection of such books as will suit their individual tastes or wants.

"CREAM," which will be a "MONTHLY," will be printed in large type, on good paper, and will contain about one hundred and fifty pages, royal octavo size, similar to the *Nineteenth Century*, *Contemporary* and *National Reviews*, and will be stitched, like them, in a stout serviceable cover.

Great care and trouble have been taken to secure able collaborateurs, and the Review will in all respects be so compiled, arranged and printed as to bear favorable comparison with the best publications of the kind, its scope and intentions being considered. Further, as containing the essence of all, it will be a publication unique in its line; and, should the Proprietors meet with the support they confidently anticipate, they are sanguine enough to believe they will be able to make it a popular and abiding institution in India.

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SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF MOVEABLE AND IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CAMP BARODA.

THE undersigned, by orders of the Cantonment Magistrate of Baroda, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION all the Immoveable Property of the late MUNCHERJEE MERWANJEE DOTIWALA, Esq., consisting of 3 Bungalows with outhouses, &c., in the Military lines, and 2 Bungalows within the limits of the Sadur Bazaar; and also moveable property consisting of several articles of merchandise and other household furniture, glassware, &c. The sale to commence from the 8th of September, 1883, when the Bungalows would be sold first.

DADABHOY SHAPURJEE.

Camp, Baroda, 3rd September, 1883.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby-row, on TUESDAY, the 11th September, 1883, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the half-year ended 30th June, 1883.

To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company.
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Bombay, 1st September, 1883. Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that CASSINATH WITTOBA, GOPINATH EKNATH and BALCRUSTNA WITTOBA, executors of the last will and testament of the late WASSUDEW LUXMONJEE, have CONTRACTED to SELL all that piece of Government land admeasuring 4,432 square yards or thereabouts, numbered 150 by the Collector of Land Revenue, together with the bungalow numbered 96 by the Municipal Commissioner, and stable, cookroom and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Parell, outside the Fort in Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, and bounded on the east by the property of Hormasjee Cowasjee General, on the west by the Parel Tank road, on the north partly by the public road and partly by the property of Janardhan Ballajee, on the south by the Golachee Hill road, and which premises were formerly in the possession of Wassudew Luxmonjee and are now in the possession of his said executors. All persons claiming any right, title or interest in the said premises by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to inform the undersigned of the same in writing within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, which will not be admitted thereafter.—Dated this 27th day of August, 1883.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorney

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been GRANTED to the Administrator General, Bombay, or of Estates which have come under his charge:—

THOMAS WRIGHT CARR, late an Engineer in the employ of the New Berar Co., Julgaon.
HENRY JOHN BALY, late a Lieutenant in H. M.'s Royal Artillery.
NAVAZBAI, widow of Nassarwanjee Shapurjee Bhedwar.
FREDERICK WILLIAM PAUL, late an Assistant in the employ of Messrs. Watson and Co., Bombay.
CAROLINE KEHRLI HODLER, late a Governess in the employ of Civil Surgeon J. F. Keith, of Broach.
JOSEPH GARNETT, late Engine Driver, G. I. P. Railway, Jabalpur.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the above-named estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 28th August, 1883.

THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE COMMITTEE appointed by H. E. the Governor in Council for the purpose of ensuring an adequate representation of the products of the Bombay Presidency, at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION to be held in Calcutta, in December next, will be glad to receive CONTRIBUTIONS of ART-WARE, JEWELLERY, ETHNOLOGICAL SPECIMENS, FABRICS, and other articles of adornment or luxury, in order that they may forward the same to Calcutta.

Persons who are desirous of sending articles intended in the first place for exhibition, and afterwards for sale, are requested to communicate, as early as possible, with the undersigned.

The Committee will do everything in their power to show to advantage all articles entrusted to them, and the greatest possible care will be taken of the same as long as they are under the Committee's charge. At the same time exhibitors are requested to note that neither the President, the Committee, nor the Honorary Secretary will be responsible for any damage arising during transmission, exhibition, detention at Calcutta, or return of goods to Bombay.

Particulars as to description of articles wanted, &c., will be found in the advertisement in the newspapers of the 1st August 1883, or may be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 21st August, 1883.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GAIETY COMPANY.

PROPRIETORS, Messrs. NORVILLE & FERRELL, WILL OPEN THE GAIETY THEATRE FOR A SHORT SEASON ON MONDAY, 1ST OCTOBER.

THREE ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMMES Will be presented weekly.

OPENING PERFORMANCE RUTH'S ROMANCE, AND LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, Burlesque.

Boxes and Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

J. B. FERRELL, Stage Manager. HERR J. COLONNA, Musical Director. GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

A MEETING of the SUB-COMMITTEE will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 5 o'clock p.m.

The attendance of members is particularly requested.

By order, J. GORDON, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 7th September, 1883.

TRAVELLERS' KNIVES, MANUFACTURED BY JOSEPH RODGERS AND SONS.

Price Rs. 7, 10, 14, 15 and 21 each.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART, BOMBAY, A few paces from the *Times of India* Buildings.

TO BE LET, from 1st October next, the very desirable upperstoried BUNGALOW on the verge of Malabar Hill and Breach, now in the occupation of Surgeon Major Boustead. Rent very moderate.

The Bungalow will be done up according to the choice of the incoming tenant, if taken on a lease of five years. For further particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE, 9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from middle of October next, a furnished BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, for about three months certain. Rent only Rs. 200. For further particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE, 9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an upperstoried BUNGALOW on "Land's End" road, Malabar Hill, near the seashore, next door to C. H. B. Forbes, Esquire. Rent only Rs. 150. For further particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE, 9, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from about middle of October next, a very desirable BUNGALOW on "Land's End" road, Malabar Hill, formerly in the occupation of J. W. Orr, Esquire. It has four large bed-rooms, dressing-room and bath-rooms and has a very handsome drawing, dining and billiard rooms, verandah all round, with a very large compound and garden. For rent and other particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE, 9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public that he has recently ARRIVED from England and still continues to carry on the business of ENGINEER and GENERAL MACHINERY AGENT, and has on hand a LARGE STOCK of New and Second-hand MACHINERY, consisting of Vertical and Horizontal Engines and Boilers, Portable Engines, Lathes, Drilling Machines, Steam Hammers, Hammer Faces, Planing Machines, Mills, and all classes of Spinning Machinery, Cast Iron drums up to 6 feet diameter, &c. One large Portable Boring Machine with heads complete for boring cylinders, air pumps, &c., from 16 to 46 inches diameter, for sale or hire.

Also for sale a quantity of Green's Economiser tubes and one Oldham Willow by Holt.

For further particulars, apply to T. SUGDEN, No. 43, New Foras Road, near Napier Foundry, Byculla.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty per each share of Rs. 625 and Rupees Four per each new share of Rs. 125, for the half year ending 30th June, 1883, will be payable at the registered office of the Company, No. 31, Meadow-street, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 14th September, 1883, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's register on the 8th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 14th instant, both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to produce their share certificates when applying for their Dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors. JEHANGIR EDULJEE DAVAR, Secretary.

Bombay, 7th September, 1883.

MADON'S NEVER-FAILING PULMONIC BALM.

IT has already gained a repute for its curative properties for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness of Sound and other varieties of Chest and Lung affections. It is composed of simply vegetable drugs, and may be given to children and delicate persons without the least fear.

Per bottle Re. 1 and As. 8.

B. S. MADON & CO., FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW CROP

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS. (CHAPORE ESTATE.)

THESE TEAS may be compared favourably with any other of their kind, in point of excellence in quality, flavour and strength.

Sold in original packets of 1 lb.

Orange Pekoe .....Re. 1 8
Universal Mixture..... „ 1 2

B. S. MADON & Co., HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BECOME A DEAD SHOT BY USING THE "GEM" PATENT AIR-GUNS. A A B

THE newest, cheapest, and most perfect Air-Guns in the market; and excellent weapons for practice and entertainment in halls, gardens, fields, &c., &c.

At from 25 to 30 yards they give most precise and powerful shots which even at these distances are capable of piercing ½ in. to ¾ in. deal boards, and therefore are quite strong enough to kill birds, rabbits, &c.

Both darts and balls can be used, and as neither caps or cartridges are required with the "Gem," the shot is unaccompanied by any noise, report, or recoil; and no cleaning is required afterwards. There is no fear of explosion or any other danger.

One thousand shots can be projected from these Guns at a cost of about Rs. 2 to 3; therefore considering the expense for cartridges, &c., required for other Guns it is evident that the "Gun" repays itself in a very short time. The Guns are well finished and proved before leaving the manufactory; stocks are nicely varnished and polished; locks, &c., nickled and barrels blued, complete with 12 darts, 200 balls and one pincer (for extracting darts from wood targets)—Rs. 35.

BOLTON AND COMPANY, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—An effectual remedy for Bronchitis, Whooping-cough Hoarseness, &c., an excellent and safe preparation for children, being free from any dangerous or injurious drugs. Re. 1 per bottle.

DENTALINE.—An excellent mouth-wash and dentifrice; only requires to be used once to be appreciated. Re. 1-8 per bottle.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

VETERINARY MEDICINES.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S CONDITION POWDERS.

THIS powder is highly recommended for use when a horse is out of condition, which is generally indicated by a want of that spirit he usually displays.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

G.'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

HOOF DRESSING, for the prevention and cure of BRITTLE AND SHELLY FEET.

Per tin, Re. 1-8.

Physic Balls, Tonic Balls, Diuretic Balls, Condition Balls, Worm Balls, Cough Balls.

PROPRIETARY STABLE MEDICINES.

James' Blistering Ointment, Lemmy's Essence, Calvert's Dog Soap, Naldire's Dog Soap, McDougall's Carbolic Ointment, Ellman's Embrocation, Calvert's Soft Soap, Stevens' Ointment. Clark's Hopplemenoma. Clark's Neurasthenipponskeleserizo.

Private receipts carefully prepared from the purest drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON & TAYLOR, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, 5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT. SUPPLY OF AMERICAN TOBACCO.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, at 11-30 a.m., on MONDAY, the 10th instant.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary Earnest Money, viz., 2½ per cent. in Treasury Receipt.

No Earnest Money in Cash will be received.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and the Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

JOHN HIBBERT, Major, For Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency. Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 5th Sept., 1883.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BICYCLES and TRICYCLES.—Just received a splendid assortment for racing and ordinary use; also a few YOUTH'S TRICYCLES; all of BEST COVENTRY MAKES, with Ball bearings, &c., &c.—H. A. GEYER & Co. 7, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are far superior to all extant, and are yet so moderately priced as to be within the reach of persons of moderate means, by their unexceptionably easy terms of payment, particulars of which can be learnt at their Head Office in India, 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Mahableshwer, WILL BE OPENED from 1st OCTOBER, 1883. It is the best situated and specially built for the COMFORT of LODGERS.—C. COWASJEE SHAPOORJEE, Proprietor.

WHERE to get "The Genuine Invalid's Brandy," superior Whiskies and Wines, &c., &c.? At BARTON and Co.'s, Bombay.

HAVE received all yours quite safe. The address is quite sufficient. Very soon now. Your very own, WELSHMAN.

WANTED, experienced COMPOUNDERS. Apply personally with testimonials to B. S. MADON & CO., Fort, Bombay.

DINDIGUL HAVANNAHS No. 1 (medium size), unrivalled for genuineness, fragrance and finish. Rs. 2 per 100. A trial will ensure satisfaction.—HOWARD & Co.

NOBLES (without reeds), per 100 Re. 1-12, made of the finest selected Trichinopoly tobacco of a delicious flavor and fragrant aroma.—HOWARD & Co., Fort.

FOR SALE, one MASTIFF BITCH and one FOX-TERRIER DOG. Apply on board s.s. LEPANTO, Prince's Dock.

HUNGARIAN CLARETS.—Scegzarder Rs. 12. Erlauer Rs. 15. Ofner Rs. 17 per doz. W. H. NEBEL, 30, Elphinstone Circle.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

DAMASK TABLE LINEN, bed sheets, Turkish honeycomb, and hukaback towels, &c., at V. A. LACKA & Co., General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR DYE (fast colour), Ladies' Black Thread Hose, Rs. 3-4 pr. Pure Silk Ditto Rs. 9-8 pr. Ladies' vests, &c., just arrived.—BADHAM, FILE & Co., Ld.

SPONGES.—Just to hand, a small shipment of HONEYCOMB BATH SPONGES, finest quality, and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PRESENTATION.—The most elegant wine and Biscuit-stand, richly electro-silverplated on nickel-silver.—FERNANDEZ and Co., Chemists, Bombay.

WANTED, a complete suite of household FURNITURE, including crockery, &c., suitable for two gentlemen. Address "Furniture," *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, chestnut WALER, about 14-3, broken Infantry charger, first-rate hunter, no tricks, Rs. 400. Apply to "M. L.," care of Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co.

WANTED, second-hand 12 feet square JABALPUR HILL TENT in thoroughly good condition. Apply stating age of tent to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for IRRIGATION, Nasik.

FOR SALE IN STOCK.—MaCarthy Patent self-feeding double action COTTON GINS by Platt Bros., Horizontal Engines of sizes, workshop tools, lathes, drilling and shaping machines, &c., at Machine Depot, 63, Baboola Tank Road, Bombay.

WANTED, a Portuguese CORRESPONDING CLERK for an outstation, with a knowledge of Portuguese and Gujarathi languages. SHIPPING CLERK (Parsee or Portuguese preferred), well conversant with shipping business. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this paper.

PRATANJI, WATCHMAKER, specially recommends his nickel silver, open face and hunting KEYLESS lever RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH; a very suitable time-keeper. Price Rs. 20 and 23, with guarantee for two years. No. 10, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

PORK SAUSAGES.—Orders are being registered for delivery on MONDAY and TUESDAY next. PEARCE'S RESTAURANT, Apollo Street.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., 41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of New Patent K. O. LAMPS, fire and burglar-proof SAFES, self-acting FOUNTAINS, FANCY GOODS, SEWING MACHINES, &c.

Under instructions from Messrs. Charles Zerreneer & Co. the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., at Hummum Street next to Mr. A. Alan, Tailor, a consignment of very superior K. O. lamps, consisting of table, hanging and wall lamps fitted with patent extinguisher duplex burner.

Also a consignment of the new patent electric K. O. lamps, giving a light equal to 36 candles.

Sewing machines by various makers, of different systems, fire and burglar-proof safes, fountains, fancy goods, &c.

The goods are on view at No. 3, Hummum-street, till seven o'clock in the evening when the new lights may be seen burning.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. Bombay, 8th September, 1883.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of 12 cases of Japanned tea, consisting of flower vases, tea sets, fruit dishes, water jugs, milk jugs, &c.

2 cases English saddlery by Chawner and Newmen.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 brown stud breed horse, has been regularly riden, very handsome, height 14 hands 2 inches.

1 handsome dog-cart with hood, nearly new.

1 very handsome chesnut Pegu pony. Goes in saddle, very fast.

1 handsome strong grey Persian horse, quiet in harness and believed to be sound.

1 handsome strong high caste grey Arab galloway, 5 years old, 13-3½ high, accustomed to harness and perfect temper, good action.

1 handsome strong second hand brougham.

1 phaeton with grey horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE of choice and rare Plants at Colaba, opposite the Morley Hall.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of ferns, crotons, bignonias, pandanus, &c., the property of Colonel STOKES, King's Own Regiment, leaving Bombay.

The above are on view.

BENNETT & CO. Bombay, 8th September, 1883.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to MANAGING DIRECTOR. Or to our Agents Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND. And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM. It has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle. Retailed by chemists all over the world. Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA, No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS. BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street London; NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London; BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London; SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London; And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY, SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co. AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, BARRIE Co.; DE BRAUX and Co.; SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co. AGENT FOR RANGOON, THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to OWEN & OKELL, Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta, Apollo Street, Bombay.

HOME AND EDUCATION.

A LADY with several years' experience in the Management and Education of Children, will be glad to receive a limited number of BOYS to share the HOME COMFORTS of her own Sons.

The Lads will receive every care and attention, their home studies will be superintended, and they will attend the Public School in which the Lady is daily engaged in teaching. References kindly permitted to Rev. T. H. GREIG, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Marinelines, Bombay, and Rev. H. SQUIRES, Church Mission House, Girgaum, Bombay. Further references if required.

For particulars, please address X., care of Rev. T. H. GREIG.

"CREAM" CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM CREAM

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 10. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention; Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [stable Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.

Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W S American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

STANDARD ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

£500 PAYABLE AT AGE 50.—*The whole amount payable earlier in event of Death before age 50.*

EXAMPLES—

If commenced at age 20 this costs	Rs. 16-12-8 per mense
at age 30	Rs. 21- 2-0
at age 40	Rs. 18- 5-4

This form of Provision forms an excellent SAVINGS FUND for small Fixed Sums out of Indian Pay, and is open to all persons of sound health and constitution.

Full Information on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay. Aug. 1883.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld. (SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!

HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. 20 „ 750
Do. to 6 are lights of 2,000 Candles, each. „ 1,200
Do. 20 do. 500 do. „ 1,000
Do. 20 do. 500 do. „ 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than an Argand Lamp.

JABLOCH KOFF CANDLES improved-make Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.

E. FISCHER, Agent and General Manager.

KANGRA TEAS.

THE LANODE, SUNSAL, AND SULAH (LATE SNOWVIEW) GARDENS ARE NOW UNDER OUR DIRECTION.

WE have the SOLE DISPOSAL in Bombay of these marks, which speak for themselves, the "SUNSAL" especially being already well known and approved in Bombay. The Teas are put up in 1 lb. and 5 lb. packets at the Factory only, none whatever being sent out in bulk.

RETAIL PRICES:

Orange Pekoe	Rs.	1	8
Imperial Mixture	„	1	0
Pekoe Souchong	„	1	0

Orders over 50 lbs. on reduced scales.

LANODE & SUNSAL TEA CO., PALUNPORE. SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY: ROGERS & CO., BYCULLA & FORT.

INSTRUMENTS FOR CHRISTY MINSTREL BANDS.

			Rs.	a.
Violins, good, from	...	from	5 to 20	0
Violins, the best made	...	...	25 „ 30	0
Violincellos, strong and good tone	...	...	80 „ 100	0
Double Bass three string machine head	...	...	150	0
Banjos, strong, well made, Kentucky shape, with 5, 6, or 7 strings, peg head or with machine	...	...	10 „ 30	0
Anglo-German Concertina, best finish, in strong box, with lock and key	...	...	15 „ 40	0
German Concertinas of the best make	...	...	8 „ 12	0
German Melodiums, with 10 keys, celeste stop	...	...	16 20	0
Flutinas, best make, with 10 pearl keys and semitones	...	...	25	0
Do. do. with 12 keys and semitones	...	...	30	0
Ocarinas, a perfected kind, a great addition to a Minstrel Band	...	...	1-8 „ 12	0
Ornithophones, a perfect imitation of a singing bird	...	...	each 1	8
Mouth Harmonicas, a charming musical instrument, easily learned	...	...	each Rs. 1-8 to 10	0
A large variety, some with bell accompaniment.				
Flutes and Piccolos, in large variety, from	...	...	4 „ 60	0
Flageolets, with and without Piccolo head, from	...	...	7 „ 20	0
Brass Whistles, with tipped mouthpiece, in all keys	...	each Annas	8 „ 1	0
Brass Cylindrical Flageolets, in perfect tune and any key	...	each	2	8
Guitars, with machine heads, strongly made, Spanish and Panormo shape	...	...	3-8 „ 7	0
			25 „ 75	0

Separate illustrated and detailed lists free by post.

CHRISTY MINSTREL SONGS IN VARIETY. NIGGER FARCES, JOKES AND CONUNDRUMS.

Orders from up-country to be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

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SOUNDY & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES PER MONTH, for 2 years, pays for a beautiful Piano with iron frame. Price list and particulars by post. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

CLASSIC PANELS.—Beautifully executed classic subjects, mounted in panels under glass Can be framed if required. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

SYMPATHETIC entire iron-frame overstrung Grand Square Pianos, made upon an entirely new and scientific principle, by which the jingling of the damper wire, so common in Square Pianos, is entirely obviated.

OCARINAS.—An improved kind, at from Re. 1-8 each to Rs. 20 each. Some with tuning slide and with key. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay. Instruction Books 12 annas each.

BRASS WHISTLES.—Any note, from B flat to upper octave C. Some with plated mouthpiece and cylinder bore improved kind. Conical form Re. 1 for large sizes, and 12 annas each for smaller. Cylinder from Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8 each.

BILLIARD-PLAYERS are invited to inspect our patent Billiard markers, a most ingenious contrivance to enable players to mark their own game. Made in German-silver. Price per pair Rs. 50. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

ORNITHOPHONE, giving an exact imitation of singing birds. Any bird note can be imitated at pleasure of operator. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 1 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MOUTH HARMONICAS.—A large assortment, about 300 to select from, some with single notes, double notes, double sides, revolving with four sets of double notes, and some with bell accompaniment. Annas 12 to Rs. 10 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MUSIC ROLLS AND FOLIOS for carrying a few pieces of Music. Rs. 2 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

EVERY MAIL we receive a parcel of new Vocal, Instrumental and Dance Music. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

PIANO CANDLE-STICKS.—Richly electro-plated, new patterns, with glass shades complete Rs. 7-8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 each. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CALENDAR.—SEPTEMBER, 1883.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.....Sept. 9th, 11h. 29'1m. a.m.
Full Moon ..... „ 17th, 2h. 32·5m. a.m.
Last Quarter ..... „ 23rd, 5h. 42'1m. p.m.

Days.		Engagements, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water. H.	High Water. M.	Low Water. H.	Low Water. M.
Sat.	8	Poona Races. Wynaad Gold Mining Co., 12. Fancy Bazaar at Bandora.	5 48	6 8	2 2	50m 33 a	8 8	15m 40 a
Sun.	9	16th Sunday after Trinity. Grand feast and fair, Bandora Hill.	5 48	6 7	3 3	31m 6 a	8 9	57m 25 a
Mon.	10	Oriental S. & W. Co., 3 p.m. Criminal Sessions. Khatao Makanjee S. & W. Co., 2 p.m.	5 48	6 6	4 4	32m 3 a	10 10	5m 43 a
Tu.	11	Poona Races. Criminal Sessions. Mazagon S. and Mg. Co., 3-30 p.m.	5 48	6 5	5 5	9m 26 a	— 0	— 3 a
Wed.	12	Eng. Mail expected. Town Council, 3 p.m. Criminal Sessions. Port Canning Land Co., 4 p.m. Colaba Land and Mill Co., 3 p.m. Fort Press Co., 3 p.m.	5 49	6 4	7 7	26m 1Fa	0 1	11m 42 a
Thr.	13	Poona Races. Criminal Sessions. Fancy Dress Ball. Poona Council Hall. Mofussil Co., 3 p.m.	5 49	6 3	8 8	33m 31 a	1 2	40m 43 a
Fri.	14	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Criminal Sessions. Volkart's Press Co., 12 o'clock.	5 49	6 2	9 9	25m 30 a	2 3	42m 27 a

By s. s. Bokhara, left Aden at 6 p. m. on Thursday.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 9.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 280 and 284.
Te Deum—Dykes.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-30 p.m.—Litany.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 280 and 31. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Clarke Whitfield. Anthem—"In the beginning was the Word."

THURSDAY, SEPT. 13.

7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—In the morning at 7 and in the evening at 5-15.
The offertories to be devoted to the poor.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 9.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 9.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 336, 173, and 317.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 237, 260, and 235.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 9.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Celebration of the Holy Communion. Anthem.—Like as the Hart. Hymns 297, 219, and 317.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 276, 270 and 231.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 9.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist and Sermon.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's Service and Catechising.
6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon by Father Rivington.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CAMMATTEEPOORA.

SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY SEPT. 9.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 267, 260 and 271.

HARBOUR MISSION.

SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 9.

11 a.m.—Sailors' Home.
6-30 p.m.—S. S. California, Prince's Dock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the ship St. Bernard in the Prince's Dock to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fancy Bazar, Bandora.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed on the 6th:—I. G. Czarewitch, from Muscat. Yesterday:—Maharaja (s), Jeddah; Euphrates, and St. Dunstan, Kurrachee; Compta, San Francisco.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Bertie and Hydaspes entered, and the s.s. Geelong and Sutlej left, the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—On and after the 10th instant money-orders will be paid at all local branch post-offices between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

A VAGRANT.—Robert Burdock, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

[illegible] was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a copper spittoon, valued at Rs. 2, the property of Cana Khooshal. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH.—Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee, living on the fourth floor of a house in Hornby-road, Fort, has reported to the police the theft from his quarters of a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 250. The property was missed at 1-30 p.m. on Thursday.

BAZAAR AT BANDORA.—What promises to be a very successful bazaar and sale of work was opened at Bandora last evening in the interests of that excellent charity, the Catholic Orphan Children's Home. The articles exposed for sale are nearly all the work of the children, and are, without exception, exquisite specimens of needlework. The bazaar will remain open to-day.

HOUSEBREAKING AND ATTEMPTED THEFT.—Rama Wasia, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of housebreaking with the intent to commit theft. The prisoner was arrested while in the act of breaking into the shop of a shroff named Gopalchand Kunchore, in Khara Talao-street, about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant. In his possession at the time were found a saw, a knife, and other implements to facilitate his designs in "going a-burgling." He was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE DEATH OF A PILGRIM.—The adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of Ismail Ameer Ali, a passenger by the s.s. Scindia, from Kurrachee, and who was found lying dead on the deck of that vessel while entering this harbour) was resumed yesterday by the Coroner. Some further evidence was taken regarding the money the deceased was supposed to have had in his possession at the time of his death. Deceased's brother did not believe that any of the money had been lost, and the Water Police, who had made inquiries into the matter, reported that a sum of Rs. 109 had been recovered. The jury found that the deceased died from injuries accidentally sustained on board during stress of weather.

MR. KELLY MAITLAND.—Mr. R. K. Maitland has returned from Australia, and is now at Poona; he has left behind him The Wandering Jew, and some few thousand pounds. The horse still belongs to him, and will, we hope, make some amends for Coriolanus' short-comings—or rather, "slow goings." —*Indigo Planters' Gazette.*

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BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the company was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Company, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy presiding.

In opening the meeting, the Chairman said,—I have already, on a former occasion, informed you what my views are about the subdivision of our shares into smaller and more easily negotiable shares. Upon a requisition from some of the most influential, experienced, and well-informed of our shareholders calling upon the directors to do the needful to subdivide our shares of the present nominal value of Rs. 10,000 with Rs. 4,000 paid up into two smaller shares of Rs. 5,000 with Rs. 2,000 paid up, or four smaller shares with Rs. 1,000 paid up, your directors gave the matter their most earnest attention, and taking into consideration the diversity of opinion that showed itself in the shareholders meeting on a former occasion when this subject was brought forward, they resolved to obtain an expression of opinion from the general body of shareholders. I may as well inform you that there do not appear to be two opinions, at least not in a marked form, as to the advisability and desirability on account of the convenience of dividing the shares. There may, however, be two opinions as to the extent of the subdivision, and therefore the Board thought it proper to give the shareholders very timely notice to consider the subject in all its bearings, and to come to a decision on the point. Upon our invitation, some of you gentlemen have put us in possession of your views, and I am enabled to declare to-day that thirty-six shareholders, holding sixty-eight shares, are in favour of the present shares being divided into four smaller shares, four are in favour of sub-dividing the shares into two, one shareholder votes against it, and the rest have not replied. Now, according to our articles of association, a majority of three-fourths is required to carry a proposition of this kind, and there decidedly is an expressed majority of more than three-fourths in favour of the subdivision into four small shares of Rs. 2,500 with Rs. 1,000 paid up.

The only business before the meeting was the passing of the following resolution, which Mr. Slight proposed and Mr. Bhicajee Nowrojee seconded:—

"That there be added to the articles of association of the company the undermentioned article, which shall henceforth be read as if it were incorporated in the said articles of association, immediately after Article No. XXXIV., under the heading "Subdivision of Shares," and shall be Article No. XXXIV. *a*:—

"XXXIV.*a*.—The Company may by special resolution so far modify the conditions contained in the memorandum of association of the company as by subdivision of its existing shares or any of them to divide its capital, or any part thereof, into shares of smaller amount than is fixed by the foregoing memorandum of association: provided that in the subdivision of the shares of the company the proportion between the amount which is paid and the amount (if any) which is unpaid on each of the several shares into which any share may be subdivided shall be the same as it was in the share so subdivided as aforesaid.

The resolution was carried by a majority.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

A CLAI

LISH CRITICISM OF INDIAN FINANCE.

of great importance that the real significance Statistics elicited in the recent Parliamentary ns on India finance should be correctly ted by the English public, or that small of it which regards Indian affairs in any ght than as convenient material for pictu- magazine writing or a party attack. There is to fear that, despite all that has been done to throw light on the subject, the popular e about it is as gross as ever; nor have newhat desultory conversations which have rried on in the House of Commons during few weeks regarding it done much to re- he fear, even present to the Indian official hat Parliament may at any moment be led tely astray by any member whose ignorance ry enables him to reassert with sufficient ce misstatements and fallacies which those acquainted with the subject have long ago ed to the limbo of obsolete delusions. The accounts have now fortunately been reduced so lucid and so simple that no one who to study them with the least attention need the dark as to the general results which olish; and, in face of the confusion and nty which erroneous and misleading asser- e apt to leave on the mind, even of an in- d hearer, it is well to place those results rd, and to keep in sight when invincible ce and blinding partisanship combine to them. What Englishmen want to be as- is that the greatest and most important ory of the Empire is in a sound financial , that neither official apathy nor personal s nor the pressure of circumstances are the Government into dangerous and un- able expenditure, after the alarming n of Indian bankruptcy, which Mr. Glad- onjured up for the benefit of a Midlothian e, is undeserving of a place among the real and anxieties of our Eastern Empire. That perience is a well-founded one we have re- endeavoured to demonstrate in these ; and the latest official statement, published Government of India as recently as the 30th July, establishes the same result with a s and cogency that must, we think, carry ion to the least willing understanding. der to understand the figures, several facts e kept prominently in mind: first, that e ordinary public works of the country— barracks, courts and other buildings— the Government of India has on hand, e name of "Productive Public Works," a culation in railways and canals. This noble mainly due to the genius of the Strachey s and the courage of the authorities under hey served, is based on the principle that the projects which it embraces must pay its ll expenditure is charged in its accounts terest, and this interest is taken into account, with the expenditure in ascertaining the result. For several years, while the projects nder construction to undeveloped, the scheme d, of course, heavy annual expenditure. At is is far more complete that the receipts not ver the expenditure, but earn a handsome fit, estimated during the current year at a er half a million sterling. Thus, though 61 have been added to the Productive Works ing the last eleven years, the result has ot to add to the annual net outlay of the stration, but materially to diminish it. The outlay is indeed a public debt; but, unlike ic debt of England, instead of representing or other expenditure, it is invested in a ful speculation, which, besides adding direct- e revenues of the Government, is confer- old blessings on the country at large. e next place it must be remembered that a roportion of the Indian revenue and expen- has been "provincialised"; in other words, ovincial Governments have received certain nts of money, or certain sources of revenue, ve become responsible for certain branches enditure. This system, for which again mainly indebted to Sir John Strachey, has ed beyond all expectation. Growing ex- re has been arrested, revenues have increas- inistration has received a stimulus, y has been fostered, the Central Govern- as been relieved of a burden which it was ag yearly less able to sustain. When the nts were revised in 1882, and new con- ed upon with the Provincial Adminis- , saving of nearly half a million to the s Government was effected. The Provincial nts bank with the Government of India, r expenditure appears in the Imperial ts. But the Government of India is not by that expenditure and is not respon- it further than to secure—which it does very ly—that no province shall, except for ex- l reasons and within strictly defined limits, its account. Under the Provincial Gov- again, there are various local bodies, ties, and other corporations, which are enjoyment of independent incomes and, to the prescribed restrictions, incur in expenditure. For these, again, the only ity of the Government of India is to see here such another fact, which must. nderstand the Indian Balance-sheet, be , is that in Lord Lytton's viceroyalty it ed that, in order to meet the irregular of famine expenditure, a yearly margin should be provided; and this sum, employed in actual famine relief, should partly to the discharge of debt and partly construction of works which would either ome or mitigate its results. To this pro- Lord Ripon and Major Baring have faith- hered. The years 1881-82, 1882-3 have enjoy- pition from famine; but 1½ million has been ium either to "Productive Works" or to inution of debt, and a similar provision is the Budget of the current year.

ow state the results of the last eleven howing separately the sum that is incurred in famine relief, famine insurance, and war. tement is given roundly, in millions. Thus as 1,800,000£.

Surplus.	Deficit.	War.	Famine Relief.	Famine Insurance.	Result exclusive of War and Famine (Relief and Insurance). Surplus.	Deficit.
—	1·8	—	3·8	—	2·0	—
0·3	—	—	2·3	—	2·5	—
1·6	—	—	0·6	—	2·2	—
—	2·1	—	2·1	—	—	—
—	3·3	—	5·3	—	1·8	—
2·0	—	—	0·3	—	2·3	—
—	1·1	4·8	0·1	—	3·6	—
—	4·1	11·3	—	—	7·2	—
2·5	—	1·6	—	1·5	5·6	—
—	—	1·3	—	1·3	2·3	—
0·4	—	—	—	1·5	1·9	—
6·8	12·5	19·0	14·4	4·5	32·9	—

ult of this statement is to show that in the of the eleven years the expenditure has ex- income by 5½ millions. Against this the ng face must be taken into account. The includes two of the very worst famines ever in India, the relief of which involved an of 14½ millions. It included also two wars, ng an expenditure of 19 millions. It was, er, only in the latter years of the period Budget was systematically adjusted so as ide the margin of 1½ million which is now d to be necessary by way of famine in- During the last three years the Govern- ay be regarded as having devoted 4½ millions the prospective cost of future famines. from war, famine relief, and famine in- the seven years show a surplus of 32 s. Lastly, despite the excess of expenditure, rge for interest on the public debt, other st incurred for Productive Public Works, ing to the better credit of the Government, d by nearly 1½ million—namely, from 6 s to 4½. In other words, the country has through an exceptionally costly period a portion only of which the policy of ng for the surplus now recognized as al was in force, with the result that its indebtedness costs it 25 per cent. less per at the close of the period than it did at the ng. Such a fact is regarded by Indian rs—and we think with good reason—as inal evidence that the financial position of ntry is essentially secure.

favourable result has been helped in no egree by the improvement in the Productive Works—revenue to which we have already At the commencement of the period the mates of the various projects fell short by han 1½ million of the interest on the capital ed. But during the last four years the net rs have been in excess of the interest charge; cess in one year rose, owing to an exceptional in grain, to more than a million sterling, and past and present years stands at half a . This result is the more satisfactory as, to a more rigid scrutiny and more scrupulous ess in stating the account, the capital debt en augmented by a transfer of 6 millions, had in former years been expended on pro- ublic works from ordinary revenue. The e from these undertakings has, as the Gov- nt observes with a well-justified satis- , improved by more than two millions in years, notwithstanding that 8½ millions een spent, 4,500 miles of new railway have pened, and 1,000 more are under construction. 3 millions laid out on railways up to Decem- t were earning an average rate of 3·37 per The State lines, excluding the Punjab mil- ailways, earned 4·12 per cent. and even in- g them, earned 3 per cent. The Indian Pro- e Public Works are assuredly destined as ve to go on to play an increasingly important part as a source of direct revenue, which may enable the Government to regard the admitted dangers of its financial position, such as the uncertainties of the opium revenue or the depreciation of silver, with hopefulness and equanimity. In the meanwhile there is certainly no reasonable ground either for disparagement of the very important labours of Major Baring and his subordinates, or for anxiety as to the fundamental soundness of Indian finance. —*Saturday Review.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 6th September, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.* and 10 *p.m*

Barometer corrected for 32 deg. Fah.	29·638
Temperature of the Air	78·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	92·5
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·0
General Direction of Wind	W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	486
Fall of Rain	0·53
Total fall during the month	4·42
" year	70·97
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 7th	0·03

* From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, 'for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hairs* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London

PRINCES AT SCHOOL.

A CAMBRIDGE friend writes to me that Dons of his University have been taking counsel together about the *régime* to which Prince Albert Victor should be subjected at T. C. Was he to be dealt with as a mere student, or as an observer of student life; as one who came rather to make the acquaintance of *Alma Mater* than to be nursed by her? Some were for a non-exceptional treatment of H.R.H., and placing him in the dining-hall at the undergraduates' table. To "feel" what was best in the Cambridge University, he should live its daily life and be subject to its discipline. In answer to this it was pointed out that H.R.H., whether he likes or not, must occupy an exceptional position. He was not coming to "sweat" for honours or to run away with prizes. He would get in the way of the studious youth if too much thrown among them. A suggestion was made which will probably be acted upon. It was to give the young Prince a table for himself in the dining-hall, large enough to admit of his inviting a certain number of undergraduates each day to share his repast. If the Mentor who goes with H. R. H. to the university is not small-minded, this arrangement would be a good one. But if he so manages as to convert the Prince's table into a little Court, to which none but young sprigs of nobility are admitted, Albert Victor will not derive much benefit from his sojourn at Cambridge. Those who may assist him in drawing up his invitation-list should consider chiefly the character, capacity, and general conduct of those students to whom he wishes to show himself *bon camarade*—what they were at school, and what they have been since they went to Cambridge. Prince Albert Victor is to reside at Trinity College. Rooms have been taken for him there.

To expand his sons' minds, Louis Philippe, who, in many respects, was intelligent, sent them as day boys to a public school—the College Henri IV. He wished them to make friends with the boys there who had stuff in them. But this Neapolitan wife looked with horror at the promiscuous companionship to which they were exposed by their shrewd father. She arranged things so as to keep them out of the general current of school life. They were accompanied to the school by a private tutor, a very accomplished scholar and a natural courtier. He never quitted them until they returned home, and kept them isolated in the crowd of schoolboys. Joinville had a soul for friendship framed, and from time to time got restive. The Duc d'Orleans was not so well guarded as his four brothers. He went to the Henri IV. Lyceum as Duc de Chartres, and therefore anterior to the days of July which made him the Prince Royal. He was, however, [illegible] his latest playground friend, and communicated to him the taste for North African adventure. As the piercer of isthmuses is now very much before the world, it will be interesting to know something of his school life. He was audacious, fond of *blague*, worked hard when he had work to get through, and was irrespressible in the courtyard were in he stopped the din of the recreation were spent. When he was at the Henri IV. Lyceum his father was Consular Agent of France to the Dey of Algiers and the Bey of Tunis. A Corsican "mistress" played a prominent part in the only developed physically in the sense of length. He had a maypole figure, surmounted with a small head. His hands were long and flexible. He had not much character; whatever superiority he had lay in delicate sensibilities, which were not intense enough to make him irritable. His disposition was sunny and pliant, but he was brave, and liable to be carried away by impressions and impulses. Bonaparte was the god of the youths with whom he studied, and M. Thiers' "History of the Revolution," which was coming out in parts, their gospel. Chartres imagined he was a *fils de la Revolution*. Lesseps was the Consul responsible for this illusion. He made the young Duc think as he pleased, in no matter what subject that was discussed in the courtyard. The acquaintance between the future piercer of Suez and the Prince Royal that was to be commenced in this wise. Lesseps went up to Chartres in recreation hour, and said to him, "But for an ancestor of mine, who was captain of gendarmerie and of watchmen at Bayonne more than three hundred years ago, there would not be, unless in the Conde line, any Bourbons now, because there would have been no Henri Quatre. That Prince, when King of Navarre, was not prevented from saying or decapitated by my grandfather." All this was new to the Duc de Chartres. M. de Lesseps then told him his name, and gave him a sketch of his genealogy. "In drawing down," he said, "built St. Giles' Cathedral at Edinburgh. His grandson entered the Scottish Guard of Louis IX. A descendant of his was high in the favour of Catherine de Medicis and the beauties whom she charged with her political secret service. She took him to Bayonne from Touraine, and made him there a Captain of Gendarmerie and of *le Guet*. In that capacity he was charged to arrest the King of Navarre (then Prince of Bearn) and hand him over to the Duke of Alba, who undertook to 'remove' him. The warrant came at night Captain Lesseps rode, *ventre a terre*, to the house in which the Prince de Bearn was asleep, to appraise him of his dangers, and then hurried back to his post. He was not missed in his absence. In the morning he pretended to see the order to arrest Henry for the first time, and hastened at his subordinates because they did not call him up to road it. With much pomp and bustle he set out to execute the warrant. He so well feigned anger on discovering that Henry had got away as to obtain promotion." Lesseps' original connection with Bayonne was a necessary link in the chain of events which produced the highly-centralised French Monarchy, Bourbon Royalty, and the college in which Cæsars and the emergents of the Corsican who dug the Suez Canal were to be [illegible]. Lesseps (late Mathieu) instigated a favourite minister of Charles X., to bombard Algiers. He and Ferdinand were present at the bombardment, and in the boat which first landed troops.

Two Spanish Princes—Henrico, Duke of Seville, and Francisco, Duke of Cadiz—were at Henri IV. as boarders when the younger sons of Louis Philippe attended the classes there. Henrico went in for Voltaire and Danton, neither of whom he understood. He aspired to be republican, and would only dine at the common table. The nickname he received was "Le Petit Egalité" Francisco dined in solitary state by himself. This is why he was substituted as a candidate for the crown matrimonial of Spain. The original one was Henrico, but in asserting his right to dine with the herd of schoolboys, he escaped from debilitating drinks and dishes. Le Petit Egalité" grew wiry and bravo. He was right-minded and wrong-headed. Francisco dwindled into a poor, silky creature, luxurious in his tastes and cur-dog in temper.—*Truth.*

THE "O. B. C."

THIS is not the name of a secret society in the Irish sense of the term. Very much the contrary. The O. B. C., otherwise called the Oriental Bank Corporation, is one of the most dignified institutions in the City. Its tremendous dignity has, in fact, been its bane. When its foreign managers—swells all—let it in for great losses, the resplendent directors at home felt that they would demean themselves by confessing these losses to the shareholders. They preferred to continue the distribution of royal dividends, and to worship in the most approved Presbyterian manner—being mostly Scotch—till deficits grew too large for concealment. Then they reduced the dividends, but still kept up their dignity, and told the shareholders as little as possible. The O. B. C. is, therefore, a secret society of an order not unknown in financial circles; and the deep mystery with which its affairs are surrounded has lately been a source of much confort to the quidnuncs. They have had little food recently, and the fall in O. B. C. shares was, therefore, beyond measure welcome. It set their tongues wagging so fast that no faithful chronicler could possibly repeat with accuracy all the horrible things which they alleged were just about to overtake the grand old battered bank. Much of the darkest part of the gossip arose from the malice of discharged *employes*, a few of whom went about loudly asserting that the doors were going to shut and the directors to appear in the presence of my Lord Mayor. What with one thing and another, the board of the bank at last took fright, and issued a circular in anticipation of the annual report, stating that they had made a little profit last half-year, and, unfortunately, had also sustained a few losses. Putting the one against the other, they were not able to announce any dividend. This gave rise to a fresh cackle. "You are too secret," had been the cry before the circular appeared. "You are weakly communicative," was the howl after. There was no pleasing people either way; and private information now reaches us that a few of the malcontent shareholders are preparing to "go for" the board next October. We wish them joy of the hunt. They will bring the venerable worm-eaten institution down about their ears in all probability, but that is their own affair; and it would be presumptuous on our part to offer them the least advice. Were we a shareholder—which happily we are not—we should not act quite in that hasty manner. It is within the bounds of possibility that the bank might be made sound again if the highly respectable board would give up its patient attendance upon Providence and do a little solid work. Were it to begin by making a clean breast of the losses incurred through the Ceylon Company, and then proceed to appoint a manager capable of reducing the working staff of the bank to the proportions of the business to be done, we should feel that hope had still room to breathe. Aristocratic banking of the grand old type does not pay in these times any more than company promoting. We shall be accused of folly for giving this excellent advice gratis. It cannot be helped. Generosity is our chief characteristic, and we have a sneaking affection for the dear decrepit O. B. C. It was such a swell among banks when young and blooming. The Directors of the Bank of England never ate luncheon to be compared with what the O. B. C. gave its happy board. Great institutions of this order ought not to be lightly let die. Though the directors should eat for a few years cold beef and small beer, it ought to be alive. —*World.*

THE TRIAL OF CANON BERNARD.

THE Brussels correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Aug. 12:—Canon Bernard was acquitted yesterday by the tribunal at Tournai. The judgment runs as follows:—"This tribunal is not competent to adjudicate upon the acts committed in America which are charged against the Canon. As regards his proceedings in Belgium, he acted in good faith and according to the orders of his superiors when he carried off the treasury. This good faith is attested by the letter of Canon Bouvry, pointing out to Canon Bernard the danger of suffering the treasury to remain at Tournai, by the silence of the Bishop, and by the fact that no proceedings were taken against Canon Bernard. Admitting that he allowed himself to be carried away by his zeal, still no fraudulent intention has been proved."

Canon Bernard was set at liberty immediately, and left for Brussels to confer with his principal counsel. It is reported that the Public Prosecutor will lodge an appeal against the judgment.

The *Etoile Belge* (Moderate Liberal) taxes with cupidity the higher clergy of Belgium, who, as has been shown in this trial, use all means to satisfy their desire for gold. The *Courrier de Bruxelles* (Ultra-Clerical) claims for the Bishops an absolute right to administer and dispose of the deposits and funds intrusted to them as they may think fit.

Aug. 14.

The Procureur du Roi at Tournai has lodged an appeal against the decision acquitting Canon Bernard.

THE LAWS OF CRICKET.

THE overmastering desire for change—inevitable, no doubt, salutary perhaps, but certainly at times embarrassing—on which the historian of the future will probably lay his finger as the distinguishing characteristic of our generation, has penetrated at last into the serene and ageless world of the cricketer. It has at for some while past been known by all who are curious in such matters that the Committee of the Marylebone Club have been considering the existing laws of the game with a view to their revision and final settlement—so far as any settlement of merely mortal things can be called final. The result of these deliberations has now been made public; copies of the proposed new Code have been sent to all the country clubs, to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and to all the principal cricketing associations in America and the British colonies, so that the opinions of all competent judges of the game may be taken and weighed before the last word of the Committee is spoken. When these opinions have been gathered in, a general meeting of the Marylebone Club will be convened, some time before next season, to which the final proposals of the Committee will be submitted. No alteration in the spirit of the game is designed; all that has been aimed at is to provide for or to make clearer certain matters either altogether omitted or too ambiguously worded in the existing Code. How far this object has been attained it will be time to decide when the issue of the fiddle has been duly invited has been made known. For the present we may be content to hope and to believe, as Mr. William Morris believes in the world of art, that "all the change and stir about us is a sign of life, and that it will be well lead—by ways indeed of which we have no guess—to the bettering of all mankind." To make a guess at some of these ways may perhaps be permitted to Man in general, for all do little more; from "the divine peradventures" of Plato to the conundrums of Mr. Mallock, what is all our knowledge but a guess?

The new laws as they stand in this their first draft have been praised in certain quarters for their directness and lucidity. In many respects, let us say in most, the praise is just. Yet one or two matters seem to us still to be left in obscurity, and now that cricket has become so universal a game—with many, indeed, has become less a game than the one serious business of life—it is above all things important that about the interpretation and [illegible] of its rules there should be no room for two opinions. Every rule from the first to the last must be "as plain and flat" as Mr. Hosea Biglow has found the Scriptural canon against war. Now this, we think, is not always so. Take, for example, law xxii., the law which defines the contingencies of "leg before wicket." Both in the old and new code this law runs as follows:—"Or if with any part of his person he stops the ball, which, in the opinion of the umpire at the bowler's wicket, shall have been pitched in a straight line from it to the striker's wicket, and would have hit it." Now the hand has a "certain sphere" in which it moves in the delivery of the bat, as is clearly shown by law xvi., where the striker is to be given out "if the ball from the strike of the bat *or hand*, but not the wrist, be held before it touch the ground." Yet, no less clearly, the hand is a part of the person, and here, therefore, is a possible opening for doubt and discussion which should at once be closed. True, it is difficult to conceive such a question ever arising; but the deeps of human ingenuity, especially when playing a losing game, are profound, and the perversity of the provincial umpire, as most cricketers have at some period of their lives to their cost discovered, is unfathomable. Lesseps was the Committee—a business which this new code shows they fully recognize and admit—to provide for every possible contingency, and who shall say that even this is contingency, for all its improbability, is impossible?

And this same rule brings us to another matter, concerning which we ventured last year on a few remarks. The gist of the law as to "leg before wicket" is, as every one knows, that the ball shall have been pitched "in a straight line from the bowler's to the striker's wicket, and would have hit it." But as a matter of fact, which perhaps every one does not remember, it is almost impossible for a ball bowled "round" the wicket to pitch in such a straight line and yet hit the opposite wicket. This, as James Lillywhite long ago pointed out, is easily to be shown by drawing lines from the leg to off stump of opposite wickets, and taking count how often within a given time a fair length ball, pitched between the lines and bowled round the wicket, would hit the stumps. True, now-a-days most round-arm bowlers deliver as frequently over the wicket as round it, which of course to a certain degree neutralizes the objection. But another and more serious one remains. The best bowlers at present time are those who, to use Messrs. Steel, Studd, Peate, Peel, Parnham, Bates, —bowlers who depend as much on their strategy and on the "break" of the ball as on its sheer pitch. Any one who sets himself to watch this sort of bowling from a coign of vantage immediately behind the bowler will see that almost every ball is pitches a little wide of the wicket on the off or on the leg side and that, if the design of the bowler be adequately carried out, breaks or twists in on to the stumps. It is clear, therefore, that a batsman who, the moment the ball leaves the bowler's hand, chooses to step in front of his wicket has an advantage that could never have been contemplated by the original framers of the rule. No doubt when such men as Tarrant, Jackson, Willsher, MacIntyre, or any other of the giants of the olden time, in which slow bowling "ruled," were the assailants, very few batsmen would have cared to avail themselves of this advantage; nor would many probably now care to defend their wicket in such fashion against the attacks of Ulyett, Harrison, or Spofforth. But fast bowling is the exception to-day, and many a match is played through without a single fast bowler being engaged on either side. What with the excellence of the grounds and the perfection to which the science of batting has now been brought, the bowler is already sadly overweighted, as the terrific scores that almost every day records sufficiently prove. To us it has always seemed no more than fair to the bowler, and assuredly not unfair to the batsman—for after all it is the bat and not the person of the striker with which the wicket should be defended—it seems, we say, no more than in accordance with the spirit of the game that the batsman should be considered out who stops with any part of his person (always, as we have said, excepting the hand) a ball, no matter where it may have been pitched, which, in the opinion of the umpire, would, unless so stopped, have hit the wicket.

"In the opinion of the umpire." These words bring us to the most crucial question of all, the one which has immeasurably the most significance, which has already inspired one amendment, and is likely to be more hotly disputed than any other of the fifty-one laws contained in the new code—the amount of responsibility which should be allowed to rest on the umpire in determining between fair and unfair bowling. When round-arm bowling became a universal practice, the law prescribed that the hand at the moment of delivering the ball should not be above the level of the shoulder. Gradually this law slipped into abeyance, and the bowlers were practically left to their own sweet will, until, in that memorable match between England and Surrey at the Oval in 1861 or 1862 (we are not quite sure of the year), the elder Lillywhite no-balled Willsher for six consecutive deliveries. He was strictly within the letter of the law in doing so; but what was the result? Willsher threw down the ball and left the ground, and play was discontinued for the day; on the next morning a new umpire stood in Lillywhite's place, and Willsher bowled unchallenged throughout the rest of the match. After this some attempt was made, we believe, to revive and enfore the old rule; but it was found impossible; at any rate, the attempt was not persevered with and for some years past the law, as it has stood, as in the new code it still stands, "The ball must be bowled. If thrown or jerked, the umpire shall call, 'no ball.'"

It is well known that for the last two or three years the action of more than one bowler, amateur as well as professional, has been very severely criticized, and hints of various degrees of plainness have been made in various quarters that some revision of Law X. was imperatively necessary. These hints have now taken practical shape in an addition to that law, proposed by Lord Harris in the following words:—"And if the Umpire be of opinion that the delivery be not absolutely fair, he must call 'No ball.'" Now, of Lord Harris we may borrow Falstaff's words, and say he is not only a good cricketer himself, but the cause of good cricket in himself, but the cause of good cricket in others, and any suggestion he might find to make on this or any other point in the game would surely win the careful regard of every cricketer. But has he weight the full significance of the word "fair" in the proposed addition to Law XXXVI. (Law XLI. it is in the new code), which makes them not only sole judges of fair and unfair play, but sole judges too "of the fitness of the ground, the weather, and the light for play," questions on which the captains of either side should surely be allowed at least a word, the powers of umpires are greatly increased. If Lord Harris's amendment be carried, the entire game will be in their hands and theirs only. Now there are umpires whom it would be invidious to name, but whom every cricketer knows, with whom such a responsibility might safely be left; it is probable, moreover, that on the part of this authority, vast and practically illimitable as it is, would never be abused. But, on grounds where neither umpires not players might have the fear of the Marylebone Committee before their eyes, could this with equal certainty be said? It is of no use blinking the question, or going about to avoid hurting problematical feelings. The very essence of the amendment lies in this—can every umpire be trusted with so much power? It is not a question of this umpire or that, of umpires at Lord's or umpires at Kennington Oval, or at any other of the great county grounds. It is of no use to say that every one shall choose for his own county; that no umpire shall be the particular umpire of this side or that, but that the two shall be chosen for the match. To pass such rules, excellent as in themselves they are, is practically to legislate for a class, to legislate for that class of cricketers of which Lord Harris and players of his calibre naturally know most, which perhaps they know only. To the lower class of provincial cricketers, the great bulk of cricketers let it be remembered, such rules would in effect have no application. On village greens, in smaller county towns, where party feeling runs high, to waive all less patriotic motives, which, however, cannot be waived by the Committee in dealing with the question, the umpire would practically have the whole issue of the game in his hand. If Lord Harris, or any other member of the Committee, really believes that such a state of things would prevent all further disputes, would set the whole question on a firm and lasting foundation, we can only say their experience of human nature must be something very different from our. That there is much bowling which now comes within, to say the least, a measurable distance of throwing—though accurately and precisely to define in words an action which, like the grand manner, can only be spiritually discussed, is almost impossible—no one can dispute; that such practices should be put a stop to, and that with no uncertain hand, every one will agree. But that the power of suppression should be left solely in the hands of men who earn their living by cricket, and that power, moreover, so unavoidably vague in definition as to leave to each arbiter the right to frame his own standard of fairness, seems to us an impossible thing. That cricketing mankind requires "bettering" in this direction is certain, but the way in which it is to be bettered is indeed one which we must leave abler critics of the game than ourselves to guess at. On this guess only will we venture—that some other way will have to be discovered than that proposed by Lord Harris.—*Saturday Review*

GIRLS I KNOW.

WHEN I mentally enumerate the young women, married and single, of my acquaintence, I find them all guilty of flagrant self-consciousness. They succeed socially. To undervalue their own good looks, to be unaware of their own good points, would be a social error. The taste of society is so vile, that it prefers the flaunting sunflower, on the self-assertive hollyhock, to the rose veiled in moss, to the fragrant, lowly mignottee, or to the quiet, pin-tipped daisy. I differ from society, and it calls me cynic. Let me introduce you to the women I know, and then dub me cynic, if you can.

There is Neæra, whose hair is of that lovely tint between brown and gold and so plentiful, that when she shakes it loose it falls in glorious rippling masses to her knees. Neæra is always railing at the fashion of false hair. "People who have abundance of their own get no credit for it," she says. She loves private theatricals, and would willingly take up questionable acquaintances rather than lose a chance of playing in a charade or posing in a *tableau vivant* in a "back-hair" part. If anyone else's hair is said to be of a beautiful colour, Neæra is ill-humoured for the rest of the day. She hates the bonnet of the period, because it covers the head so closely, and detests that hat of the day, because it hides the hair. She likes going to the play. Her maid arranges her lovely locks in a great flat coil or plait, which goes twice round her pretty head. People sitting in the private boxes look down at her in her stall, and say, "What a beautiful head!" She never wears a flower or a diamond in those shining folds; she thinks, and rightly, that they need no "bush." Neæra is self-conscious.

Then there is my Lady Juno Hardware. Her figure is magnificent. Sir Simon fell in love with her at a dance. You never saw such shoulders—so white, so smooth, so perfect in shape. Perhaps, like Mr. Merdle, Sir Simon thought that such a bust was made for the display of diamonds. Lady Juno is young, and might be rather pleasant, were it not for her figure. It preoccupies her. She is jealous of every other well-shaped woman. Of Mrs. X., she says: "How *can* people adore her? Look at her shoulders—up in her ears a wooden waist? She cannot [illegible]." When told Mrs. W. is much liked in society, Lady Juno says: "What! with that woman may be charming without a good figure; and is equally far from comprehending that one who possesses a perfect shape need not necessarily conquer all hearts.

Helen is beautiful. You cannot name a fault in her lovely face. But, alas, Helen knows how fair she is! See the conquering air with which she walks, the languid complacency of her expression as she drives, the careless negligence of her manner when she speaks. These defects all spring from one common source. She says, as plainly as though she were to speak the words: "I am a beautiful woman. I need not, therefore, take the trouble to be agreeable. To be beautiful is enough.

Mrs. Dash is as beautiful as Helen, and she knows it, but hides the knowledge better. Her coquettish airs and graces sit well on her. They suit her piquant style and her merry, bright face. Every one says she is charming, "and so extremely stylish." So she is. And those who think so would probably have scarcely admired her as she was seven years ago—a lovely girl who nearly always wore white, who blushed frequently when she talked, who was timid and even when teased by her father, whom she adored. She was a country girl of nineteen, with no "style" beyond being a thorough gentlewoman, in whom coquetry was still dormant. Society prefers the same girl of twenty-six, who is as practised in her smiles as any actress on the stage, and, as her admirers say of her, is "all there." She is so amusing, says every one, and to be "amusing" is to be a social success. Sometimes she looks back at her girlish self, and thinks, with a little smiling sigh, "What an innocent goose of a girl I was! How different I am now!"

Of Sylvia, people are always saying that she would be rather a pretty girl if she had not that ugly habit of showing all her teeth. To be sure, they are lovely teeth—small, square, white, and set in gums of pink pearl; but we don't want to see the whole thirty-two. Take Sylvia, a moss rosebud, if you can find one, and pull off all the moss. Do you admire the bud now? Its beauty is gone. Apply the moral to your own pretty teeth. How much better does Lucilla manage! She, too, has lovely teeth. Watch her as she smiles. Two rosy lips draw slowly away from those "quarelets of pearl," a delicious dimple shows itself in one cheek, a pretty wave of pinkish colour spreads over the face, and, while you are looking, the smile fades as gradually as it came. Well, Sylvia says that Lucilla is affected, asserts that she paints her lips, and declares that she had that dimple made while she was in America last autumn. Perhaps she is; perhaps she does; perhaps she had. There is really no saying; these are dreadful times. Further, says Sylvia, Lucilla smiles in that graceful way because she has lost a tooth at either side. So *that* is why Sylvia shows the whole thirty-two!

Miranda has the loveliest arms you ever saw. She is delighted that short sleeves are worn, and her gloves are not nearly so long as other people's. Her favourite attitude is sitting, with her right elbow in the palm of her left hand. She wages her [illegible] at a dance, for [illegible] is well displayed behind her partner's left, if he is tall, or on his shoulder, if he is small. Those beautiful arms have spoiled Miranda. She wears black, though it does not suit her complexion, because her arms look so white against it. She is always directing your attention to those unlucky ones, numerous enough, who have thin arms. Whoever marries her will have to be very careful never, under any circumstances, to admire another woman's arm. If he should make a slip in this direction, there would, to use a good old phrase, be "wigs on the green."

Did you ever see such dear little feet? Or such perfectly turned ankles? Or more wonderful stockings! Never, indeed. Her pretty feet are Lesbia's speciality. That is why she wears those flowered stockings and those little, pointed shoes. That is the reason her skirts are so unusually short. Lesbia is bright and clever. She is sensible about everything but feet. She is a trying girl to talk to. She will interrupt the most interesting conversation just when you think you are "both beginning to get on so well," to ask if you approve of high heels or some other such leading question. She is like Mr. Dick with King Charles, and must drag the topic of feet into everything. It is a pity; and yet many prefer her to Nora, whose feet are well-shaped enough, but who has "no style." She talks merrily and pleasantly when you know her well, but is rather quiet with strangers. Not at all the sort of girl to get on. Her voice is not sufficiently loud or imperious. She does not bustle about with an air as though the world was made for her. She wears pretty gowns, but does not bunch them out, nor mince along with a soubrette-like trip, swaying her gown from side to side, as Lesbia does. In fact, she will never look anything "in a room," though she may be well enough as the presiding spirit of a home. She is hopelessly unfashionable.

Letitia has a waist. It is her great point, and she is very proud of it. Well she may be, for it is the result of patient years of pain. She has laid on the shrine of that little waist many precious things—good health, good temper, and good spirits. Having sacrificed the first, the two others followed as a matter of course. But then it is such a wonderful waist! I cannot measure more than seventeen inches, at the very most. The pressure has made her nose permanently red. Not all the waters of Araby would make that nose white again, but what matters? Does it not belong to the smallest waist in London? One thing immediately strikes the beholder. He wonders how so small a waist can possibly be so obtrusive. Where it two yards round, it could not more aggressively insist on being noticed. Draperies are so arranged as to lead the eye down to it, and skirts are of such a fashion as to guide the attention up to it. Letitia walks with her elbows well out from her sides, so as to advertise, in a pointed way, the fact that your view is scarcely interrupted by her slight and well-distributed figure. As she stands talking to you, she puts a hand on either side of this wonderful waist, and appears to be curbing herself in, as it were. She wears the tightest of jackets, and never is seen in a dolman. She gets terrible colds in winter, because she will not wrap up. In fact, her whole existence is a burnt-offering to her waist. Were she to grow stout, her object in life would be gone. Letitia denies herself even the gratification of an excellent appetite in the interests of a small waist, a self-sacrifice that would be noble in a better cause.

Mirza has the loveliest complexion in the world. Without it, she would be a perfectly charming girl. With it, she is quite a bore. If there is any wind, she is unhappy. "It makes my cheek feel so rough." If the sun shines, she is miserable, "because I tan so frightfully. If it is hot, she grumbles, "I flush so painfully." If it is cold, her cry is, "I can't go out to-day, for I get so blue in cold weather." Her cheeks are of such an indescribable texture, that roughness has never yet invaded them; tanning never been approaches them. She flushes the prettiest dainty pink you ever saw; and in cold weather, a soft colour rises in her face, and a wistful look comes into her eyes that makes her quite adorable. Why, then, all these excuses? Simply because she thinks prevention better than cure, and is afraid of a thousand viewless enemies on her complexion's account. She is a martyr to her own consciousness.

They are all martyrs to vanity. Neæra sacrifices more than she imagines to that intimate part of hers. What will she do when she reaches the "hairless and cappy" period? Lady Juno's lovely shoulders will always be as white and as smooth in her eyes as they are now. She is a martyr without knowing it. Helen has thought amiability beneath her. What will become of her popularity when that lovely face changes into sad decay? A few visits to the dentist will replace Sylvia's thirty-two charms almost as fast as time impairs them, but Sylvia will be no less a martyr to the false teeth than she was to the true. When short sleeves go out of fashion, Miranda will be happy only when in evening dress. She will make up for wearing long sleeves in the daytime by wearing none at all at night. Lesbia will be equally miserable when long dresses come in again. Letitia cannot possibly always keep that waist of seventeen inches. Whoever saw a woman of forty whom a girdle of that measurement would fit? But no matter how large it grows, Letitia will always be a martyr to it squeezing and lacing, and tightening it in. Mirza will soon take to those "false colours" on which wind and sun have little effect.

They have all stripped the moss from their rose. They are all self-conscious, and, if they but knew it, their beauty is so much the less for every thought they give it. Where a thousand little graces might grow, they have carefully cultivated one alone, choosing "a single rose for a rose-tree that beareth seven times seven." Am I a synic? —*Truth.*

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the tasted, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the word. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company Limited 33, Farringdon-Road, London.

MAHARAJA DULEEP SINGH.

THE following letter appears in the *Manchester Examiner*:—

Sir,—I recognise the just t

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 7.

THE return of the Bank of England published yesterday shows very few changes of importance. The reserve is unaltered at £13,900,000. The Bills Discounted are greater by £300,000, bu there is likewise an increase of £200,000 in the Bullion. The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities remains unchanged at 48 per cent. In the open market three months' sight bills are discountable at ⅝ and four months' at ½ per cent. below the Bank's rate. In Stock Exchange Securities the three-and-a-half per cent. sterling loan has declined to 101¾. No change in other stocks. Oriental Bank shares have experienced a further fall, the closing quotation, according to Reuter, being £10-10s. ; Chartereds, £23-10s. ; Mercantiles, £15-10s. ; Hongkongs, £60.

There is no change worth noticing in the General Produce Markets.

The Manchester Piece-goods Market continues firm.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed firm for both Americans and Surats. Arrivals dull. Sales 12,000 bales, of which 2,500 bales Surats. Spot prices are unaltered. No change is reported in the New York markets. The figures to date are given below :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total receipts up to Wednesday	20,000	17,800	45,700
Thursday's receipts	5,000	4,500	8,300
Total since 1st Sept.	25,000	22,300	53,900

EXCHANGE has been quiet but firm. Ready demand Bank Bills 1s. 7 9-16d., three months' Credits, 1s. 7 13-16d. to 1s. 7 27-32d. For forward delivery business in Bank Paper is practicable at 1s. 7 19-32d. on demand, but we have not heard of any large sales having taken place. Bar Silver remains unchanged at 50⅝d. per oz. :—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 7 9-16d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer.....	1s. 7¾d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7¾d.
Credits, 3 months' sight.....	1s. 7 13-16d. to 1s. 7 27-32d.
Francs, 3 months' sight.....	fcs. 2·09½

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet at a further fall in rates. 4 per cents., Rs. 99 ; 4½ per cents., Rs. 103½.

SHARES.—Some Colaba Land and Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 825. In Mill stocks a few Berars and Alberts were sold at the respective rates of Rs. 625 and Rs. 1,150. In Mill companies the feeling has been a little weaker, and in many cases rates have given way from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per share. There is a great buoyancy in Bombay and Burmah Trading shares which have risen to Rs. 4,500 for the original and Rs. 925 for the new issue.

COTTON shows a firmer tendency, some small parcels of Good Oomrawuttee and Good Dhollera on the spot have been placed at Rs. 163 and Rs. 162 respectively per candy. We have also heard of a sale of Good New Oomrawuttee for March delivery at Rs. 175. The reports regarding the weather and growing crops from almost all the districts appear to be satisfactory. We quote :—

		Per candy.
Machine-ginned Broach,		Rs. 176-177
Oomrawuttee,	F. G.	" 169-170
Do.	Good	" 163-164
Do.	F. G. F.	" 156-157
Dhollera,	F. G.	" 170
Do.	Good	" 162-164
Do.	F. G. F.	" 156
Bengal	Good	" 136-137
Western	Good	" 156
Do.	F. G. F.	" 150
Dharwar Saw-ginned,	Good	" 165
Compta		" 145

LINSEED continues firm at Rs. 5-12½ to Rs. 5-13 per cwt.

RAPESEED is also firm, but there have been no important transactions reported, and prices remain unaltered.

WHEAT is steady, and small lots are being purchased at our quotations. White Pessic No. 1, Rs. 33 to Rs. 33½ per candy ; Yellow, Rs. 27½ to Rs. 28 ; Luskari, Rs. 26½ to Rs. 27 ; Catha, Rs. 24½.

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Canal to Liverpool for Wheat, 21s. 3d. ; Seeds, 22s. 6d. ; Cotton, 25s. For London some Measurement cargo has been booked at 20s ; Havre, 30s. ; Antwerp, 25s. to

PIECE-GOODS.—There is no improvement in the demand, but dealers, encouraged by the favourable weather reports, are in better spirits, and show no great eagerness to clear their stocks.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK EXCHANGE RATES.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	758½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	863
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	5 do.	93

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs.	25	825
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs.	12	332½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	2600	1,000	500	90		1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld. ...	1,000	500	500	..		600
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs.	7½	142
Alfred Manf'g. Co...	1,000	500	500	18½	p.s.	540
AllianceCotto- n Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs.	30	955
Bhownuggur Mills ...	4,800	100	100	..		39
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	45	1,050
BudneiraM'f'g Co., Ld.	1,000	..	500	..		415
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	1,000	500	Rs.	30	760
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs.	40	920
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil		725
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,136	500	all	Rs.	30	980
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000			950
Gokuldas S. Co.....	1,000	500	400		20	470
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000			780
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs.	40	1,135
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs.	60	1,310
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	500	..		580
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	6,000	600	500	Rs.	55	590
Jeevraj Bhaloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.	30	1,230
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs.	30	970
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.	45	1,125
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs.	4	141
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	100	p.s.	3,075 xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs.	35	1,075
Manockjee Petit's ...	2,500	1,000	all	Rs.	55	1,415
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	25	10	p. s.	250
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.	61	1,555
National Spinning...	500	1,000	1,000	Rs.	45	1,040
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs.	35	1,115
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs.	20	765
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs.	14	370
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	50		35	300
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs.	50	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs.	75	1,560
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs.	40	1,000
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30		20	555
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs.	30	880
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs.	25	1,055
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	..		300

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs.	125	1,130
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs.	75	500
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	all	18	p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Karrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs.	170	1,150
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs.	51	405
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs.	25	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.....	600	500	all	Rs.	75	625
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,400	250	all		10	70
Bombay Cotton Press.	200	500	500			925
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880		50	1,215
Dhuleep P. & G. Co..	500	300	all		30	225
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	Rs.	153	1,385
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350	p.s.	2,975
French Press Co	300	500	all	75	p.s.	640
Manmar Manfg. Co	500	250	250			330
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs.	30	455
N. w Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs.	30	220½
Prince of W. Press	500	.....	500		100	670
Shid Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs.	75	575
Shid & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs.	150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co	300	100	500		25	500
Volkart's Press Co	450	100			60	360

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£21	218-3-6	5 p.ct.	359
Do. New £20 shares..	..	£20	13 0 14-6	do.	25
Ditto ..	..	£20	6 5-7-3	do.	73
Ditto ..	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	82
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co...	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,040
Do. New Shares...	41	£18	6-5-3	do.	315

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	40			59
Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs.	40	505
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	11181	100	100	Rs.	5	116 / 107
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation. Do. New Shares ...	14,000	2,500 / 500	1,500 / 300		270 ...	4,500 / 925
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	200	3,000	3,000		200	3,000 xd
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.		109
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	75	..		86
Indian Guarantee Surelyship Association	5,000	0	10	10 p.ct.		10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..		14
Karrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..		70
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300	90	p. s.	305
Kemp & Co., Ld.....	2,000	200	175	Rs.	15	337
Mechanics Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3	p.ct.	18
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company..	5,000	200	50	5	p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10	p.ct.	20½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs.	100	1,400
Tipon Gold M. Co Ld.	30,000 A	10	10	..		32
Do. do.	1,000 B	100	100	..		90
Soundy & Co. Ld.....	1,000	100	all	14	p.ct.	130½
Telephone Co. Ld. ..	12,800	25	25	Rs.	1	30
Treacher & Co., Ld....	2,000	500	all	Rs.	115	1,210
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,000	100	all		15	175
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000		25			nil.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer St. Dunston, 1,451 tons, Captain J. Henry, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee in ballast.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Sutlej, 2,153 tons, Captain A. H. Johnson, will sail to-day for China, &c., with China and Australian mails, and a cargo of 1,702½ chests opium, and the following passengers :—For Sydney.—Miss M. Yule, Mr. G. Ballantine, Mr. J. Finlay, Mr. E. M. Damla, Mr. H. Buckland, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Shun, and Mr. Fewen. For Hongkong.—Mr. Hartwell, Wak Chong, Wang Lung, and Miss Mitchell.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	I. G. Czarewitch..	Hotham	Muscat.
7	Maharaja (s).....	McConnell..	Jeddah.
	Euphrates	Simpson	Kurrachee.
	Compta	Ritch	San Francisco.
	St. Dunston (s)....	Henry	Kurrachee.

The steamer Sutlej, Johnson, to China, &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Ellora, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Bertie, to Port Said.
Barque Colonel Fytche, to Moulmein and Coconada.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Forbes s—100 barrels roll sulphur and 250 kegs red lead, Hemraj Khimjee ; 200 barrels roll sulphur, Mahamedally Lookmanjee.
Mount Tabor s—15 cases whiskey, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 25 cases ginger-wine, 15 cases rum, and 15 cases whiskey, Manockjee Cowasjee ; 170 casks pale ale, Wallace and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Mount Tabor s—100 kegs sulphate of copper, Ruttonjee Veerjee.
Clan Forbes s—25 packages earthen and glasswares, Jaffer Rahimtoola ; 3 packages earthen ware, E. F. Mahamed.

FROM LONDON.

Goolpara s—1 butt sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Diago s—9 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Agra s—9 cases gin, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Rohilla s—30 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Sutlej s—6 cases aniline dye, Ramchund Nugindass ; 5 cases cochineal, Moolchund Dewchund ; 6 cases aniline dye, Poonamchund Nugindass ; 104 packages merchandize, Treacher and Co., 19 cases provisions, ham, bacon, cheese, &c., Bolton and Co ; 50 cases chimneys and 22 cases playing cards, &c., Jeejeebhoy Shapoorjee ; 32 casks salammoniac and 5 cases aniline dye, Cuma Ramjee ; 20 packages glassware, Cassum Ameer ; 5 cases cochineal, Moolchund Girdhur.

FROM ANTWERP.

Lepanto s—275 boxes candles, Surufally Heptoola ; 17 casks iron wire, Owen and Okell.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

St. Bernard s—31 bales wool, Damodur Khimjee ; 13 bales wool, Ahmedbhoy Currimbhoy ; 795 cwts bones, Currimbhoy Nanjee ; 690 cwts bones, Remtoola Cadurbhoy ; 272 cwts bones, Mahamed Allana ; 20 bales wool, Dadabhoy Ruttonjee ; 4,302 cwts. wheat, Volkart Brothers ; 10 cases Indian chutney, Ally Mahomed Hassum.
Knight of St. Patrick s—2,003 cwts. wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Mameluke s—2,381 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes s—300 bales cotton, Punnett and Co ; 2 cases Indian chutney and 1 case Indian condiments, Framjee Nowrojee, ; 10 cases Indian chutney, Gunnee Hassum ; 2 bales hides, Currimbhoy Hajeebhoy ; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.
Goolpara s—70 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, Mahomed Corjee ; 690 cwts rapeseed, Punnett and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Remington and Co.
Hydaspes s—2 casks and 6 pieces ivory, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mount Tabor s—2,001 cwts. rapeseed and 1,700 cwts. poppy-seed, A. Blascheck and Co ; 2,592½ cwts groundnuts and 8,400 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co ; and 2,000 cwts. wheat, Olcese and Co ; 400 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Bertie s—31,500 cwts. linseed, 6,000 cwts. rapeseed, and 875 cwts. popyseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Castle Eden s—32,800 cwts wheat, Italli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Cairo s—1,907 cwts linseed and 3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
California s—2,000 cwts mowrasseed and 3,000 cwts mowra flowers, F. Sauquet and Co.
Cydonia s—2,001 cwts mowra flowers, C. B. Patell ; 1,200 cwts mowra seeds, D. F. Batha and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ellora s—98 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—107 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta ; 7 bales grey T. cloth and 3 bales grey sheeting, F. D. Petit ; 159 bales cotton, Bunichund Fakerchund ; 125 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.
Sutlej s—50 cwts onions, Hassum Babun ; 10 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Feerbhoy ; 9½ chests opium, Joharmul Moolchund ; 11 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and and Co ; 61 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 10 chests opium, N. J. Silias ; 10 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 10 chests opium, N. J. Abraham ; 5 chests opium, Chineram Jesraj ; 16 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 32 bales cotton, Toolseedass Moorarjee ; 22 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 10 chests opium, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sutlej s—48 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 23 chests opium, Goolabroy Mungalchund ; 20 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 15 chests opium, J. E. Ezra ; 11 chests opium, J. and S. S. Sassoon ; 187½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 39 chests opium, N. J. Abraham ; 15 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 111 chests opium, Joharmull Moolchund ; 13 chests opium, Goolraj Singhanee ; 55 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 31 chests opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass ; 12 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 16 chests opium, N. J. Abraham ; 15 chests opium, Jugmohundass Sujan, Dewanchund Ramcoovar ; 5 chests opium, Tarachund Sectaram.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)
(If Chamber gives over by 2 o'clock.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

300-82—Payne and G.—Moolla Nethi and others vs. Goolbai Anunda and others—Hore, C. and B.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Stewart, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to Mhow.

September 7.

Yate, Lieut., Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Colomb, Lieut., 30th Bengal N.I., on duty, to Morar

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, August 31.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Battn. West Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. W. M. Carpendale, having passed by the higher standard in Hindustani, to be Interpreter, vice Lieut. G. H. S. F. Shore, dated 9th Aug. 1883.
7th N. I.—Surgn. S. C. Nandi, M. B., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn. C. H. Beatson, proceeded on leave.
20th N. I.—Lieut. C. G. R. Thackwell, Wing Officer and Offg. Qr.-mr., to be Qr.-mr.
32nd Pioneers.—Surgn. R. J. Polden, M. B., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn. S. Little, M. D., proceeded on special duty.
39th N. I.—Surgn. H. C. Hudson to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn. F. D. C. Hawkins, proceeded on special duty.

The following addition is made to G. O. C. C., dated 9th April, appointing Lieut. L. C. Dundas, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, to be Adjt. :—Lieut. Dundas will continue to perform the duties of Interpreter to the Battn., in addition to those of Adjt.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement :—Lancashire Fusiliers.—Major W. Glencross, 1st Battn. ; Major C. G. Collingwood, 2nd Battn.

Instructions having been received from the Horse Guards, that Capt. C. M. H. Newington, 2nd Battn. Cheshire Regt., is to be placed on the half pay list on 22nd Sept., that officer is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date travelling at the public expense.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to ..... the rank of Major :—Capt. and Bt.-Major G. Bromhead, V. C., South Wales Borderers.

The undermentioned ..... officers are qualified for the rank of Capt. :—Capt. A. H. L..... Lieut. W. Bertram, Manchester Regt.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut. F. E. Cuthbertson (F. Battery A. Bgde.) for six months, on medical certificate.
2nd Battn. Hamphire Regt.—Capt. L. H. Skene, from 1st Sept. to date of retirement from the service, on private affairs, pending retirement.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

5th Bengal Cavalry.—Col. W. Musgrave, (S. C.,) to Simla and Himalayas, on private affairs, from 1st Sept. to 15th Oct.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn. G. Shewan, (attached 6th N. I.,) to Hills north of Dehra, on medical certificate, from 24th July to 24th Sept.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried. DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. "." "AGENTS WANTED."

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SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

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Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

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A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. VORWAERTS and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

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ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Prices &c. &c. &c.
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.

Plain square Piano.....	Rs. 33	per month	or Rs.	750
Sympathetic square	" 36	"	or "	825
Semi-grand, on three legs ..	" 6	"	or "	1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BARRETT—September 3, at Tardeo, the wife of John J. Barrett, M. I. M. E., Manager, Sewlal Motilal Spinning Mill, of a daughter.
SOUNDY—September 7, the wife of A. F. Soundy, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—September 3, at Barrackpore, the wife of John Roy Campbell, of a daughter.
JACOB—August 22, at Nagpur, the wife of Major H. B. Jacob, Officiating Inspector-General of Education, of a ..... [illegible]
WELSH—September 3, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. J. W..... Welsh, Postal Department, of a son.

DEATHS.

LEAHY—August 31, at Saugor, Mary Augusta, wife of Lieutenant P. Leahy, Commissariat Department, aged 48 years.
PEDDIE—August 29, at Craig Park Tea Estate, Cachar, Robert Taylor, son of John and Bessie Peddie, aged 7½ months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1883.

THE telegrams we have been receiving for the last day or two have prepared us for an outbreak of hostilities between France and China, and the intelligence we publish to-day shows pretty clearly that unless one side or the other is prepared to abdicate its pretentions war is but a question of days. We have just heard that fifteen thousand Chinese troops had crossed the Tongking border, and now we understand France threatens to blockade Pakhoi and Canton unless the Chinese troops are withdrawn from the neighbourhood of the Annamese province. We have here a tableau of war on the one hand and international complications on the other which would make any reasonable Government pause ; and it is not surprising that "the leading articles in the London press this morning"—Reuter's faculty for generalising is delicious—"urge British mediation between France and China." In addition, we are informed that the Marquis Tseng has returned to Paris for the purpose of resuming negotiations with the French Government ; and as events of minor importance which may have some influence on the outcome of the present crisis, we note that the French and German Ministers to China have gone to their respective posts, while the Austro-Hungarian Minister, who passed through Bombay the other day, is on his way to Pekin. If Great Britain were to offer to mediate, no doubt she would have the support of all the European States, and of America, which in this matter will possibly have more to say than any other Power except England. The assurance of this concurrence might induce Lord Granville to make overtures for a compromise ; though the childish rebuff he received, under similar circumstances concerning Madagascar, may make him cautious in lending to the misguided Government of France the benefits of his judicious counsel and unequalled influence. But even with Lord Granville's assistance it is doubtful whether war could be averted, without involving a moral capitulation on the part of one or both the antagonists which would not be conceded without a preliminary appeal to force. The French will, no doubt, take their stand on the treaty which they have just extorted from the distracted Government of Annam. By this treaty they have acquired the protectorate of Tongking, the control of the foreign policy of Annam, and by annexing the province of Binthuan—erroneously stated by a local contemporary not to be shown on the maps—they obtain an extension of their Cochin territory. This arrangement, it will be seen, extinguishes the suzerainty of China over the so-called Annamese Empire, and it will be something novel if China silently acquiesces in this exclusion.

We have published from time to time information as to the actual military power of China. Conflicting estimates have been placed upon her prowess, and we do not, at this moment, propose to discriminate amongst them. The question of China's capacity for defensive warfare apart, there remains a sufficiency of contingencies to deter a foreign Power from attacking the ponderous monarchy. France, of all States, has the smallest interest in the Far East. She would probably suffer least, so far as her relations with China are concerned, by such a war as that which she appears bent on provoking, and, in the opinion of all but Frenchmen, she has absolutely nothing to gain. This knowledge may make her reckless, but her soberer statesmen cannot fail to perceive that by attacking China she induces complications with every civilised nation, and proclaims herself that disturber of the world's peace which the Germans never cease to describe her. We stated some time ago, quoting from Mr. Colquhoun, that France's share in the commerce of China and contiguous countries was fractional. It was under the pretence of increasing this commerce that the singular men into whose hands revolutionary effervescence has delivered her embarked upon their "spirited colonial policy." It is probable that they were more anxious to steady their tottering position in Paris, by playing with the passions of the people, than to promote their country's prosperity, in devising their perilous undertakings. When we leave the region of sonorous but meaningless platitudes, and come down to the stratum of solid facts, the most ingenious reasoner could not deduce any advantage which could possibly accrue to France from the accomplishment of her designs. The conquest and development of Tongking—assuming that commercial development could, under existing circumstances, be derived from the establishment of the French protectorate—would undoubtedly enrich those who already own the commerce of those seas, but it would give France no more than, even if it gave as much as, her share of increment *pro rata*, and would involve her in expenditure and responsibilities from which her successful rivals would be exempted. Possibly the barren sovereignty of an extensive province might seem, in the eyes of Frenchmen, an adequate compensation for their sacrifices. If it were simply a matter as between France and Annam, the former might pursue her policy without let or hindrance, so far as the European Powers and the United States are concerned. But, unfortunately, hostilities with China would involve these countries, whether they willed it or no. In the first place, the Chinese population would not discriminate among foreigners, as the Hovas appear to have done ; and every foreign colony in China, and the interests of every nation trading with the Celestial Empire, would be endangered. Under these circumstances, it seems only reasonable that the great and powerful States immediately concerned should concert measures to bring their collective authority to restrain the excesses of a State which, with nothing to lose itself, meditates the gratuitous destruction of the trade and property of the world. An opportunity for united intervention would be afforded if France offered to carry out her threat of blockading Canton. Canton is one of the "treaty" ports—or ports open to foreign commerce. Every commercial nation has a joint interest in maintaining the freedom of these ports ; and in menacing any one of them France not only makes war on China, but on every nation that flies a flag in the Eastern seas.

The influence which the colonial policy of France, and the behaviour of that country generally, will have on European affairs will be of vast importance. The French alliance was one of the strong points in the creed of the Liberal party. When Lord Salisbury hailed the Austro-German compact as a guarantee of European peace, there were many Radicals who howled at him as though he had been blessing the Holy Alliance. Yet, unlike many other acts of that statesman, events tend to substantiate, in this particular, the accuracy of his judgment. To a liberal mind, the young Republic seemed a more desirable mate for liberty-loving England than the military monarchies of Central Europe. But facts have proved that Frenchmen, whether Republican or Imperialist, are the same inconstant, aggressive, and intolerant nation, which excited the hatred of our forefathers. Some of the papers received by the last mail appear to consider an offensive and defensive alliance between England and the German Powers as inevitable. France is already isolated in Europe ; and the instability of her governments and policy render a durable alliance with her impossible. She might, indeed, be courted by Russia, should that Power require her services in a war against Germany and Austria. But in a conflict of this character the sympathies of England would be against her. Apart from our so-called antagonism to ..... [illegible] mere war of revenge ; and the predominance of Russian autocracy in Europe would be more inimical to liberty and progress than the defensive militarism of Germany. It seems, therefore, almost of necessity that England should draw closer to the German Powers. An Anglo-Germanic alliance would certainly be in a position to guarantee the peace of the world. Russia could not attack Germany nor Austria without France, and France could not join Russia in this enterprise with England against her. Russia could not assail England in the East with Germany and Austria menacing her western frontiers. In short, this tripartile combination would control the supreme military and naval forces of the world, and, being a purely defensive alliance, would prove a guarantee of peace. The realisation of this project depends wholly on the attitude of France. Her friends, and the friends of political progress, sincerely desire that her prudence will render it unnecessary.

THERE is one consideration of some importance to which we venture to invite the careful attention of the Select Committee who are entrusted with the management of the new Local Self-Government Bills. To understand the real scope and effects of the proposed legislation it seems to be indispensable that the Municipal and Local Fund accounts of each district should be carefully scrutinised, and that an accurate estimate of the exact financial position of each should be drawn up. At the same time, careful estimates should be framed, furnishing for each district an accurate estimate of the funds available for expenditure under each of the heads mentioned in Section 43 of the Local Board Bill, and of each of the charges specified in Sections 44, 46, and 47. It is only by preparing these accounts, and by looking closely into details, that the Select Committee will be able to understand properly the actual facts of the situation in each district. It will have to be seen whether the fixed charges enumerated in Sections 44, 46, and 47 will or will not in practice absorb ..... [illegible] of the ordinary Local Fund revenue in each district. Is it intended to deprive the committees of all discretion whatever over these charges ? Is it wise so to deprive them ? If so large a proportion of the available revenues of each district is ordinarily absorbed in payment of fixed charges which the committees can neither raise nor interfere with in any way, what will be left for the new committees ordinarily to do ? Is it seriously intended to confine their administration to the remaining one-sixth ? All these questions are, we venture to say, of much importance, and until accurate figures are published, showing clearly the scope of the proposed changes in the law, it is impossible to avoid some doubt

LEGRAMS.

HAH'S VISIT TO MESHED.

(OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

m received to-day from the British Teheran states that the Shah has left d is returning by the direct road to

A CANARD.

on telegram to your local contemporary regarded as a hoax. The Cabinet could not have decided last week to follow Lord Ripon's advice, whatever it was, at all hazards, for the recommendations of the Government of India accompanied the opinions, which will only be delivered in London this week. A Cabinet meeting last week would have had nothing new to go on. Naturally, the Ministers would have waited the arrival of the "opinions" before assembling to decide on the course to be adopted; and even had a decision been come to, the fact would not have been divulged, but would have been communicated in the regular way to the Government of India."

THE LATEST CALCUTTA MEMORIAL AGAINST THE ILBERT BILL.

THE PROBABLE COURSE OF PROCEDURE.

The memorial signed by Mr. Keswick on behalf of the last Calcutta meeting has arrived here. It presses the Government, if it does not wish to violate its alleged pledge, to abide by the opinions of its Coordinates, to restore, as by a wave of a magician's wand, tranquillity and contentment by withdrawing the Bill. If it will not do this, then the memorial insists that the Government should publish the opinions *in extenso*, and postpone further consideration of the Bill in the Legislative Council till Parliament considers the "opinions."

On the first point, I think, the anawer will be in the negative. Government cannot withdraw the Bill except under instructions from home, which Lord Kimberley stated positively would not be given.

With regard to the second point, the opinions will be published *in extenso* to-morrow.

As to the third point, the anawer depends, as I said before, on the Ministers at home. They will consider whether a debate on the subject next Session is probable or necessary. None took place last Session, because no one but Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett would raise the question, and he could not. It was stated then that the "opinions" were unanimous against the Bill, but this statement was taken simply as a matter of course. Now that they turn out not to be unanimous, the majority of the local Governments and High Courts being in favour of the general principle of the measure, though recommending emendations, the Ministers may not think the situation so changed as to warrant expectation of a debate and division if the Bill be postponed. Should they take this negative view, then, no doubt, the Bill will pass the Indian Legislative Council before Christmas; but the Secretary of State will withhold his sanction until an opportunity for a hostile vote in the House of Commons can be given. If the House decides adversely, he will veto the Bill.

This arrangement would have the advantage of shortening the period of agitation in India, and transferring the discussion to London. A further advantage would be that the Bill would be considered by the House of Commons in the form which Government may determine it shall finally take, and not as it was introduced. I need scarcely say that it is a total delusion that Government ever promised to abide by the opinions of its officers, whatever they might be. It simply declared that it would give them due consideration, which is a very different thing.

NORTH *VS.* SOUTH CRICKET MATCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 7.

Play was not resumed to-day on account of rain. The ground is very swampy, and if much more rain falls will not be playable to-morrow.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

Deputy Surgeon-General B. Simpson is appointed to officiate as Surgeon-General in the Punjab during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-General Townsend.

Justice Norris obtains leave for one month from the 16th November next.

Deacon Baly is permitted to retire from the Medical Service from the 15th instant.

On the services of Mr. W. Lee-Warner, late on special duty with the Education Commission, are placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

Mr James Calder Stewart is promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND CHINA.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The leading articles of the London press this morning urge British mediation between France and China.

The *Times* publishes a telegram this morning from Hongkong, stating that France threatens the Pakhoi and Canton unless the Chinese are withdrawn from the frontier.

CETEWAYO.

Despatches from the Cape states that British troops will enter the Reserved Territory, to keep a watch on the movements of Cetewayo.

THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

The Troopship Malabar left Portsmouth yesterday for Bombay *via* Cape.

SPEECH BY THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON.

LONDON, SEPT.

The Marquis of Hartington, speaking at Cutler's Feast, Sheffield, last night, said the hoped that the progress of reforms in Egypt would permit a large reduction, if not the complete withdrawal of the British troops before the assembling of Parliament.

Referring to the Tamatave affair, his Lordship said it would be a mistake to suppose that the release of the Missionary, Mr. Shaw, rested on the ground of the differences between England and France, but that the British Government believed that a satisfactory explanation of the circumstances would be received from France.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, SEPT.

Sir Harry Parkes arrived here to-day.

GERMAN MINISTER IN CHINA.

The German Minister has returned to his post.

MARQUIS TSENG.

PARIS, SEPT.

The Marquis Tseng returned here to-day, for the purpose of resuming negotiations with the French Government.

DISTURBANCES IN CROATIA.

VIENNA, SEPT.

The anti-Magyar disturbances in Croatia have developed into an open revolt, and further troops are being sent there.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara, with the outward mails of the 24th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 6 o'clock this evening; and the same company's s.s. Ganges, for Colombo and Calcutta, left at the same time.

The Singapore, for Australia, left here at 8 o'clock this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 6.

The Peninsular Line steamer Hesperia arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 5th instant.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 7.

French mail-steamer Amazone, from Suez, arrived.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been quieter.

Fair Dholleras ..... 3½d.

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 80⅝

4½ per cent. 83⅜

3 per cent. Consols for account 100⅛

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 101½

4½ French Rentes 108¼

Bar Silver 50⅜

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes and Gold and Silver Coin in the Banking Department, combined....£13,900,000, unchanged.

Bills Discounted ..... £21,600,000, Inc. £300,000

Bullion, total amount in Banking & Issue Dept. combined .....£24,000,000, Inc. £200,000

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 48 per cent.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, September 6.

10 p.m. ..... 78·3

FRIDAY, September 7.

6 a.m. ..... 78·3

10 a.m. ..... 89·9

2 p.m. ..... 82·5

4 p.m. ..... 82·3

The Indian Government sailing ship Czarewitch, Captain W. C. Hotham, sailed on the 6th instant for Muscat.

At the meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee asked the Acting Municipal Commissioner whether he had taken any steps to remove or abate "the intolerable nuisance" at Mahaluxmee, which, he said, had been already allowed to remain there too long. Mr. C. A. Turner and the other members who spoke upon the subject agreed that active steps should be taken to minimize the danger to health which was caused by the deposit of the town sweepings on the Flats during all the seasons of the year. Eventually the Commissioner was asked to submit an early report on the subject.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood yesterday granted a rule *nisi*, at the instance of Mr. Framjee Ardasir Davur, restraining Mahomedali Essoofali and another Borah merchant from selling or importing into India any packages of writing-paper made up so as to resemble the plaintiff's packages, or any packages on which are affixed the plaintiff's trade-mark, tickets, or a colourable imitation of them. The plaintiff has for several years past been in the habit of importing into Bombay writing-paper made up in packages enclosed in an outer covering of yellow paper, with a large ticket nearly the size of the package. The ground-work of the ticket is printed in different colours, and the principal feature is a portrait of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress with a crown on her head, and underneath the portrait the Royal Arms of England. The plaintiff recently discovered that the defendants had commenced to import into Bombay writing paper with a trade-mark similar to his, that is, a portrait of the Queen-Empress, as well as the Royal Arms of England, with only colourable alterations.

The "accounts relating to the trade and navigation of British India" for the month of July last show that during that month the total imports amounted to Rs. 5,04,13,109 as compared to Rs. 4,96,55,234 in the corresponding month of 1882, and the total exports to Rs. 6,55,11,996 as compared to Rs. 5,38,18,142 for July, 1882. For the four months, April 1 to July 31 this year, the total imports were Rs. 21,14,01,382 as compared with Rs. 22,69,38,911, and the total exports for the same period to Rs. 32,64,12,737 as compared with Rs. 28,85,98,873 for the corresponding period of last year. The gross amount of import duty collected during the first four months of the present financial year, commencing April 1, was Rs. 74,50,119 as compared to Rs. 70,29,900 for the first four months of 1882; of export duty Rs. 26,43,910 as compared to Rs. 30,63,453. The private trade (merchandise) *via* the Suez Canal for the same period amounted to Rs. 13,54,26,306—imports and Rs. 18,92,67,648—exports, as compared to Rs. 12,10,17,851 and Rs. 15,71,92,651, respectively, in 1882.

It is admitted at last that the land of the Nagpur model farm is unsuited to agricultural experiments, and the result of Colonel Lugard having had the farm under his personal supervision for a year is that attempts at Farming on the old site are to be given up, and future agricultural experiments will be limited to "a smaller, but much more favourably situated, tract of land lying immediately south of the 'Maharaj Bagh.'" Of the old farm site, Colonel Lugard writes :—"In some of the thur fields the moorrum crops right up to the surface, and 10 days of hot sun will scorch up any plant: and again, some of the cotton fields are on such undulating land that the water drains rapidly away from the ridges, and the young and tender plants cannot stand the total withdrawal of moisture from their roots." On the new, and smaller, site now chosen "'Model' farming on a large scale will not be attempted, and all that will be aimed at is the careful conduct of experiments on a sufficiently large scale to render the results reliable. Experimental farming on this new site has already been started. Part of the area of the model farm has been disposed of by lease to cultivators. Part will be utilized as a sewage farm for Sitabaldi and the Civil station of Nagpur, and for this purpose a tract has been reserved of sufficient area to utilize the whole of the sewage and of the irrigation water available." On the point of educating the native cultivators in practical agriculture with special reference to the value of manure, we quote the following passage from the comments by the Director of Agriculture on Colonel Lugard's report :—

Very little agricultural use is at present made of the sewage of Nagpur, and the income which the Municipality derives from it is quite insignificant. The Kunbi cultivators round the city are strongly prejudiced against using it, and are quite ignorant of the manner in which it can be used to best advantage. It was therefore determined in June, ... some cultivators of the Kachi caste ... and endeavour to proselytise the ... their example. Twelve of these ... ingly brought down to Nagpur, ... set entertained as paid labourers ... rate of salary. They promised ... and were, like all Kunbis ... ber the three most obstructive ... sent summarily back to Cawn- ... t were induced to accept an ... which their salary was reduced ... 4, and in return for this ... r acres of land rent-free for nine ... ight to use, free of charge, the ... e Farm sewage pits. At the end ... alary was to cease, and the land ... to keep with a spoon, and on ... onditions were exceedingly good ... some profits. Their salary has ... ued, and they have accepted 6 ... ve years' lease at a progressive ... n fixed at Rs. 5 per acre in the ... he fifth year. This is exclusive ... hich is charged for separately, ... mount used. A portion of the ... is stored in its pits close to their ... allowed to use as much of it as ... charge, Government undertak- ... he supply. It is too early yet to ... ce of the future of this scheme, ... e able to report that their exam- ... having the desired effect on the ... rs. The latter have from the first ... ousy of the Kachis, and within the ... the Nine Kunbis have come forward ... s for land on similar terms. Two ... ions have been accepted, and the ... ession of their land. It has been ... ated that they are to use the ... eir own hands, and not to employ ...

West Provinces Local Self-Govern- ...cipal Bills were delivered by the ...ee on Tuesday, and will be passed ...e Legislature on the 11th instant. ...of the Bills, the *Pioneer* remarks, ... revolutionary in their character.

...tly very uncertain, a local paper ... the new scheme for local self- ...be brought into operation in Mad- ...ry from a President of one of the ...rds, asking if such was likely to ... the next official year, and request- ... as to the preparation of the budget, ...hich would be considerably altered ...licited a reply from the Board of ... that the budgets will have ...usual form, as it is uncertain ...e will be brought into opera- ...this effect have likewise been ...lents of all the other Local

...ssioner of British Burmah has ...e to the long service of Colonel ...missioner of this Tenasserim ...out to retire after five years' ... Colonel Duff has served in ... 28 years, and "during that long ...ssioner's order states, "he has ... and respect of the people and ...which has benefited by his great ...and judgment in all public affairs." ...hief Commissioner regrets the ... officer on whose loyal and able ...al administration has learnt to

...e Pigott *vs.* Hastie trial, which forms the event of the day in Calcutta, the *Pioneer's* correspondent writes :—

A refreshing excitement, although arising from a painful scandal, has been caused here during the past three days by the extraordinary case brought by Miss Pigott of the Scottish Ladies' Association Zenana Mission against the Reverend W. Hastie, President of the General Assembly's Institution, an ecclesiastic of local fame. The action to which I allude is proceeding to-day in the High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norris; and in it Miss Pigott, who is a Eurasian lady, claims twenty thousand rupees damages from Mr. Hastie for defaming her character in certain letters indited by him to Miss Pigott's superiors in Scotland; the result of those letters being that Miss Pigott had to proceed to Scotland, not very long ago, to answer the charges and insinuations contained in these letters, while she has also been compelled to resign her appointment as Lady Superintendent of the Zenana Mission. Mr. Hastie, it is contended by Miss Pigott's legal representatives, was in no way authorised or privileged to write the offending letters, as he is said to have had no jurisdiction whatever over her or her fellow-lady missionaries, and Mr. Hastie, as far as the case has proceeded, seems to be unable to upset this contention. To-day he is in course of being examined by his own and Miss Pigott's counsel, and the termination of the case is drawing near. The trial is being held in the court-room of the High Court buildings usually used for the criminal sessions; the court-room is crowded with friends of both parties in the action, and a large proportion of the public is present, watching the proceedings with keen interest. Indications of a scandalous state of matters in connection with the Zenana Mission over which Miss Pigott formerly presided, have been elicited from the Reverend Mr. Hastie.

We give a report of Monday's proceedings in the case in another column.

The following Afghan news appears in a Calcutta paper :—Sirdar Mahommed Hassan Khan, son of Khusdil Khan, has been appointed Governor of Ghuzni, in place of Sirdar Mahommed Sarvar Khan. Mir Jan Agha of Baba Kushkar has been appointed to the place of Mir Bachia, the rebellious, and the charge of the villages of Kadra, Shakar Dara, Farza, Kalakan, and Bazari in Koh Daman, has been given over to him.

The number of opium shops in British Burmah has been reduced in two years from 68 to 18. Colonel Sladen, the Commissioner of Arakan, reports that the abolition of the opium shops in the Kyouk-Phyoo and Sandoway districts has had the happiest effect on the labouring population, and that in a single circle where labour for road-making and public works was altogether unprocurable two years ago, from 300 to 500 Burmese and Arakanese can now be procured daily. The excise report, however, shows that smuggling to a large extent is carried on throughout Burmah. The Chief Commissioner thinks that the multifarious duties of district officers have prevented their effectually coping with the practice, and that it may be necessary to appoint a special Commissioner to devote his attention to the administration of the stamp and excise laws.

It will be remembered that the inquiry into the loss of the Erminia G. at Akyab had to be adjourned two or three times, as the crew refused to give evidence until they had been paid. It was finally fixed for the 28th August, as it was understood the crew would be paid by that date. This expectation was realised, but the crew, on receiving their pay and discharge, all left for Calcutta, and when the Court met there were no witnesses to give evidence.

"Fiat Justitia" writes to the *Englishman* :—"If the object of the Primo Minister in uttering the gross and stinging insult recorded in the telegram of the 22nd ultimo was to unite all Anglo-Indians in tenfold firmer opposition to the Ilbert Bill, and to render all attempts at effecting a compromise utterly futile, it may be pleasing to him to be assured that he has succeeded admirably. Henceforth our opposition is united, unyielding, stern, invincible, and eternal."

The troopship Malabar, which has undergone complete repairs to hull and engines at Portsmouth, made a two hours' full power trial of her machinery early in August, under the superintendence of Mr. Bannister, of the Admiralty, Mr. Ellis, Chief Inspector of Machinery, and Mr. Durston, Chief Engineer of the Dockyard. It was at one time proposed to provide her with new engines and boilers, but instead of this she has had such repairs made in her steaming gear as to make her efficient for three years. The trial was deemed satisfactory.

The Roman papers are full of accounts of the incidents and results of the collection made in the streets on behalf of the sufferers by the calamity at Ischia. These street collections are of a novel character, having been first made in Sicily after the great floods in the Po Valley. They appeal most effectively to the feelings of an impulsive people like the Italians. Forage wagons are borrowed from the garrison, and under the charge of a relief committee, or some duly authorized persons, perambulate the town, accepting anything offered; bags or plates are held out for money, and a sort of house-to-house visitation is made, while offerings in kind are thrown pell-mell into the wagons. In the excitement of the moment ladies tear off their rings and bracelets, men their watches and chains, and articles of clothing, &c., are thrown out of the windows; nothing is rejected—wine, bread, sausages, cigars, all go in; and the poor often strip themselves of their most necessary articles. Thus in Piazza Farnese a poor cobbler rushes out of his stall and throws his jacket into the cart; the wife expostulates that he has no other. "Never mind," he answers, "it is hot weather; I can work in my shirt-sleeves." A keeper of a wine-shop called in the collectors and gave them a double iron bedstead, with mattrass, pillows, and sheets, complete; a cabman took off coat and waistcoat, watch and chain, wrapped them up in his overcoat, and chucked the whole bundle into a wagon, and then, in his shirt-sleeves, placed himself and his cab at the disposal of the collectors. In Via Sicilia a Spanish priest threw out of window his mattrass and sheets, then his linen, then his priest's robes, and finally his money, to the great delight of the populace; an officer threw out his undress jacket; a woman with a baby gave first a couple of francs, then her apron, and at last, having nothing else, the "fascia," or swaddling clothes her baby was wrapped in. Workmen gave money, failing that tobacco, failing that their dinners; girls gave their trinkets; and the poorest quarters seem to have really contributed most. In the Monti, one of the poorest districts, 2,300 fr. was given in money alone; and, chiefly in copper, some 10,000 fr. was collected altogether through the town. The value of the other contributions is estimated at between twenty thousand and thirty thousand francs.

A curious poisoning case has occurred near Albany, Indiana. A man named Richard Diver, being anxious to marry his housekeeper, Sylvia Lambert, decided, with the view of carrying out this object, to poison his wife, who is said to be an intelligent and sensible lady, such as most husbands desire. [illegible] Miss Lambert into his confidence, and the two concocted an ingenious scheme for the "removal" of Mrs. Diver. Having caught a snake, known as the water-mocassin, Diver cut off its head, which Miss Lambert managed surreptitiously to drop into a cup of coffee that she handed to Mrs. Diver. Fortunately, Mrs. Diver, before drinking the coffee, stirred the contents of the cup with a spoon, and to her surprise and horror discovered the snake's head. Uttering a loud scream she fell on the floor, where she remained in an unconscious state for some minutes. On recovering her senses she rushed from the house, taking with her the snake's head and gave information of the affair to the police. Diver and the housekeeper were immediately arrested on a charge of attempted murder, and are now in gaol awaiting their trial. It may be urged on their behalf that the effect of drinking a cup of coffee containing a water-mocassin's head would not be necessarily fatal; but then the awkward question remains, Why was it dropped into the coffee?

MILITARY NEWS.

Major-General Sir Herbert Macpherson left Allahabad on Tuesday evening, on leave, for Chakrata. During his absence Colonel Burn, Commanding at Cawnpore, assumes command of the Allahabad Division.

It is stated that the Secretary of State has confirmed Colonel R. C. Stewart in the appointment of Quartermaster-General of the Madras Army, with the local rank of Brigadier-General. As the appointment of Agent for Remounts will thus become vacant, Lieutenant-Colonel Ewing, who has been officiating in the appointment, will, in all probability, be confirmed in it.

Colonel W. H. A. Buttler, Commandant 23rd Madras Light Infantry, at present on furlough to Europe on medical certificate, from 16th February, 1883, has been admitted to the colonel's allowance.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brook, South Lancashire Regiment, has obtained an extension of leave in England to 9th October next.

Major Hornby, 12th Lancers, has been granted 15 months' leave to England.

Under instructions from the War Office, Major G. A. Elliot, Paymaster, 1st Border Regiment, will proceed home early next trooping season.

Majors Allcard and James, Norfolk Regiment, are permitted to exchange into the 2nd and 1st Battalions respectively.

Captain Baird, West Yorkshire Regiment, and Major Linton, South Lancashire Regiment, have been posted to the 1st Battalions of their regiments.

Captain Johnston, 2nd Liverpool Regiment, has been appointed to the pay-office of the 22nd Regimental District (Chester), as a probationer of the Army Pay Department.

A vacancy having occurred in the grade of Brigade-Surgeon by the death of Brigade-Surgeon D. C. McAllum, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras has, a local paper hears, submitted to Government the name of Surgeon-Major C. T. Evers as a candidate eligible to fill up the vacancy. Surgeon-Major Evers is now in medical charge of the Native Detail Hospital at Saint Thomas' Mount.

Lieutenant G. A. Williams, Bengal Staff Corps, 27th Punjab Native Infantry, at present a probationer for the Military Account Department, will be finally examined at Calcutta on the 7th and following days.

Lieutenant H. E. Passy, Bombay Staff Corps, has been confirmed in his appointment as an Assistant Military Accountant, Military Accounts Department.

Lieutenant Blewitt is transferred from the 1st West Riding Regiment to the 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Surgeon A. M. Crofts succeeds to the officiating medical charge of the 11th Bengal Lancers, *vice* Macdonald, proceeded to Egypt.

Mr. C. R. C. Kiernander, Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal, who has been engaged for some time past in the examination of the several Military Account Offices at Calcutta, has proceeded to Poona to overhaul the system of accounts in vogue there. The Military Account Offices at Madras will be examined by Mr. Byrne, who has been appointed to that duty. It is a new order of things having the military accounts overhauled by civil account officers, and ought to lead to uniformity of system in the three Presidencies, if to nothing else.

The 14th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, stationed at Dorunda, Bengal, has been ordered to the camp of exercise at Bangalore. Its place at Dorunda will be taken by a wing of the regiment at Alipore. The ultimate destination of the 14th Regiment will be decided hereafter.

The E. Company Madras (Queen's Own) Sappers and Miners, is under orders from Bangalore to Aden.

From Cornet to Lieutenant-Colonel in 15 years and 17 days, is rapid promotion, and Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Barrow, of the 19th Hussars, may be considered a lucky man, the *Pioneer* remarks, in that he will be a full Colonel at 39, and able to retire on his £420 a year at 41, or earlier should Colonel Webster not care to complete his four years in command. Lieutenant-Colonel Barrow entered the 19th Hussars in 1868, long after it had ceased to be the 1st Bengal European Cavalry; he received the C.M.G. for his services in Africa, and since August, 1874, till 25th July, 1883, with the exception of seven months, he has been on the staff.

Court-Martial.—A district court-martial assembled at Bellary, on the 13th and 20th ultimo, for the trial of Private Samuel Ingledew, of H.M.'s 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, on charges of gross insubordination to Major W. W. Chard, his Commanding Officer. The Court, of which Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Swiffe was President, having found the prisoner guilty of the charges, sentenced him to be rigorously imprisoned for seven hundred and thirty days, the imprisonment not to be undergone in the United Kingdom. Brigadier-General W. A. Gib, C. B., Commanding the Ceded Districts, has confirmed the sentence.

Native Infantry Lines at Trichinopoly.—Mr. Logan, Chief Engineer of the South Indian Railway, has written to Mr. W. S. Betts, the Agent and Manager, protesting against the action of the military authorities in constructing lines for two native infantry regiments in the vicinity of the railway station at Trichinopoly. He points out that by the location of these two regiments, there will be a population of 5,000, probably more, consisting of sepoys, their families and followers, close to the line of railway and within a few hundred yards of the Junction Station; and that, in the event of cholera, small-pox, or other epidemic diseases breaking out in the sepoy lines, the lives of the large number of passengers who would daily arrive at, and depart from, the station would be in danger; and there would be the risk of these contagious diseases being disseminated along the line of railway by passengers who would necessarily have to pass by the sepoy lines in getting to the station from the town. The question having been referred to the military authorities, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has reported to the Governor-in-Council that, in his opinion, no better site than that selected is available at Trichinopoly, and that its distance from the railway station is such that no risk or danger need be anticipated. He is in a position to make this assurance, having personally inspected the site with reference to its proximity to the railway station. The Government, on this, have declined to interfere in the matter.—*Madras Mail.*

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Sept. 6.—Pressure has again decreased in almost all places, but the general distribution is unchanged, and there are still several small barometric disturbances over Northern India. In consequence, further unsettled weather is reported, with heavy local falls of rain. This is particularly the case over the western half of the North-West Provinces and the eastern half of the Punjab and Rajputana, where the rainfall varies between one and three inches, and the recent deficiency is slowly disappearing. Over the Peninsula there is no change. Rain to-day :—Simla, nearly 4 inches; Meerut, 3 inches; Ludhiana, 2 inches; Ranikhet, Bareilly, Ajmere, Rajkote, Cochin, Mangalore, Mercara, and Diamond Island, 1 inch. Previously, Jullunder had 1½ inch; Sirsa, Hazaribagh, and Rangoon, over ½ inch.

Egutpoora.—The total rainfall this monsoon at Egutpoora up to Thursday evening, 6th September, was 108 inches.

The Silchar Floods.—A telegram from Silchar, September 3, to the *Englishman*, states :—"Rain still continues, and much rice has been destroyed. The Silchar Trunk Road is overflowing, and Sealdah is now under water. The average rainfall for the last week is two inches daily." Another telegram, of the same date, to the *Indian Daily News* states : "Though still raining, the floods are subsiding after irreparable damage done to all future prospects. It has destroyed the aous crop fully, just about to be harvested; and the amon and sail crops to a twelve-anna extent. The people are in great distress. Sylhet has not escaped its ravages."

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd ..	70 41	75 83	73 19	83 43
6 Thursday	0 53	....	....	....
7 Friday	....	0 00	0 04	0 07
Total	70 97	75 83	73 23	83 30
Corresponding date last year	63 76	74 49	71 36	73 25

Note.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(7th September, 1883.)

The following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

Stations.	At 0 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	29·901	83·3	W	25	0·00
Surat	·693	78·5	S W	11	0·98
Bombay	·742	80·9	W	19	0·15
Rutnagherry	·786	79·3	W S W	13	0·48
Karwar	·831	78·1	S W Fresh.	...	2·36
Mangalore ...	·906	80·9	Calm.	2	1·15
Calicut	·944	79·7	N W	13	0·56
Cochin	·954	80·6	W N W	...	1·11
Masulipatam	·710	82·3	N W	8	0·08
Madras.....	·792	84·8	S W	10	0·03
Negapatam...	·829	89·4	W	3	0·00

PICTURES AND CARICATURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Jurisprudence" is a shrewd lawyer; and it is a pity, therefore, he should have failed to see that the chapter in my book on Gujarat, to which he refers in to-day's *Gazette*, is a caricature. It is not the only caricature in the volume; and in the introduction I have prepared the reader for that strain of writing. The chief object of the skit, as "Jurisprudence" rightly calls it, is to give an idea of the absurdity of appointing untrained men to magisterial offices in the Mofussil, on the plea that the grandfather of one had once rendered service to the Government, or the wife's uncle of another happens to be a friend of the Collector or the Judge. Pray allow me this opportunity of explaining that the manuscript of my book had to be sent off to London in a hurry, before I could revise it, and that, not catching the drift of some of the sketches, my friends appear to have made a liberal use of their own discretion in touching up or deleting passages here and there. This accounts for a good deal of obscurity, and not a little of inaccuracy, for which, however, I have to blame myself. But I am preparing an Indian edition of "Gujarat and the Gujaratis," and will be thankful if some of my critical readers will give me the benefit of their advice and opinion. Only, they must remember, in public criticism, that a book, like a man, is to be judged as a whole. As for my ignorance of court etiquette, I readily confess to a sense of shame. But I am neither a vakil nor a dignitary of the law, like our friend "Jurisprudence."—Yours, &c.

Bombay, Sept. 7. BEHRAMJI M. MALABARI.

THE NORTH *VS.* SOUTH CRICKET MATCH.

After waiting for three days for a break in the weather the match was begun on Thursday. The delay was unfortunate for the South, as they lost the services of Captain Raikes, whose slow bowling would have been invaluable. Play began about 12 o'clock, the North going into the field. The ground was very slippery, but the wicket played fairly well. The first wicket fell with the score at 19th, and then Mr. H. Kennedy unfortunately hit his wicket before scoring. Mr. Pottinger succeeded him and put together 18, and Mr. Holland contributed 14, not out. No one else made any stand, and the innings closed for 70. Mr. Barton, who bowled in admirable form, obtained 8 wickets for 28 runs.

The North innings began badly, and six wickets fell for 36. Aitken and Mactier then raised the score to 64 before the latter was bowled by Holland, and Trevelyan and Mactier then collared the bowling, putting on 73 runs before the next wicket fell. Ozanne, who bowled so well against Bombay, was unsuccessful as a change, and Raikes' slows were a serious loss at this juncture. Finally, the innings closed for 149. Mactier played an admirable innings for 59 and Trevelyan put together 36 by some free hitting. Score as below :—

NORTH, 1st Innings.

Dr. Holmes, bd. Barton	8
Mr. C. H. U. Price, ct. MacTier, bd. Barton	1
Mr. H. Kennedy, hit wicket, bd. Wilkins ...	0
Mr. J. Pottinger, ct. Trevelyan, bd. Barton	18
Mr. C. T. Mocatfe, bd. Barton.....	4
Mr. J. W. Holland, not out	14
Captain Stopford, bd. Wilkins.....	1
Capt. Holdsay, ct. and bd. Barton.....	9
Col. Singleton, ct. MacTier, bd. Barton	4
Col. Bonus, ct. Wilkins, bd. Barton	2
Mr. E. C. Ozanne, ct. Marriott, bd. Barton	1
Byes	2
Leg Byes	1
Wide Balls.....	1
Total.....	70

Bowling Analysis.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets. Overs.
Mr. Barton	124	28	12	8
Mr. Wilkins	116	27	14	2
Mr. MacTier	8	11	0	0

MacTier bowled 1 wide.

SOUTH, 1st Innings.

Mr. A. D. Wilkins, bd. Holland	3
Dr. Chapman, Singleton, bd. Price.....	6
Mr. C. F. Baxter, bd. Holland	5
Mr. R. MacTier ct. and bd. Holland	59
Mr. C. G. Barton, bd. Holland.....	13
Mr. W. E. Pedley, Pottinger, bd. Holland	1
Mr. H. Daly, ct. Metcalfe, bd. Price	0
Mr. A. E. Aitken, bd. Holland	18
Mr. W. Trevelyan, bd. Price	36
Mr. E. F. Marriott, ct. Bonus, bd. Price	0
Capt. Kennedy, not out	2
Byes	3
Leg Byes	3
Total	149

Bowling Analysis.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maiden.	Wickets Overs.
Mr. C. H. Price....	132	45	15	4
Mr. W. J. Holland.	156	55	18	6
Colonel Singleton..	8	11	0	0
Mr. C. Barton.....	20	7	6	0
Mr. E. Bonus.....	12	11	2	0
Mr. C. T. Metcalfe	17	13	1	0

—*Deccan Herald.*

POONA RACES.

Poona race-goers have been accustomed to see a much larger attendance on the course than was witnessed yesterday (Thursday); His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, and suite, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, were present. The racing all through was quite first-class and up to Poona form. Every sportsman will be pleased at the good fortune of His Highness Aga Khan in winning the Derby. The second horse also belongs to the same stable as Lachin, and both were ridden admirably by Ryder and Tingey. The course is in excellent order.

1st Race.—"The Maiden Galloways."—Rs. 500. For all Maiden Arab Galloways. Weight for age and inches. Horses landed after 1st September 1882 allowed 4lbs. Previous winners once 3 lbs, extra, twice 5 lbs., oftener 7 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st May 3 G. M., 1st June 5 G. M., 1st July 7 G. M., 1st August 9 G. M., 1st September 12 G. M., when the race will close with a Sweepstakes of 3 G. M., for each horse declared to start. Distance, 1¼ miles.

Mr. Assing's, Young Ruby, 8st. 8lbs., Ahmed	1
Mr. White's, Fairy King, 8st. 8lbs., Bowen.....	2
Mr. Hodgkinson's, Bijou, 8st. 11lbs., Taylor.....	3
H. H. Aga Khan's, Sorkh Ali, 9st., Cassim	0
Mr. S. A. W.'s, Morning Star, 9st. Ramchurn	0
Mr. Whitehead's, Honor's Easy, 9st. Mr. Erji Sing.....	0
H. H. Aga Khan's, Honey suckie, 8st. 11lb., Tingey	0
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's, President, 8st. 10lb. Oomer	0
Mr. Tobin's, Some Day, late Dimsan, 8st. 10lb., Gerard..	0
Mr. Tobin's, Deception, 8st. 9lb.....	0
The Nawab of Jowrah's, Fire King, 8st. 9lb., Clarke..	0
Prince Furruck Shah's, Ghizaul, 8st. 7lb., T. Kendall ..	0
The Thakore of Palitana's, Delawur, 8st. 4lb., Lowe....	0
The Thakore of Palitana's, Kohinoor, 8st. 1lb., Native..	0

After several ineffectual efforts, Mr. Wheal sent the lot away, when Young Ruby at once went into front place. Tailing off commenced early, and when they reached the turn for home the placed horses alone were in the race. Ahmed kept well in front to the end, and won without an effort by two lengths. Bad third. Time, 2m. 30s. In the betting Young Ruby shared favouritism with Ghizaul at 4 to 1.

2nd Race.—"Champagne Stakes"—Rs. 600. For all Arab and country-bred horses. Weight for age and class. Winners of Rs. 1,000 in added money, or Cup of that value, once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs., extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Galloways allowed 7lbs. Entrance, 1st May, 3 G. M., 1st June, 3 G. M., 1st July, 7 G. M.; 1st August; 9 G. M.; 1st September, 12 G. M.; when the race will close. Distance, 1 Mile.

Mr. Macdougall's Sherwood, 9st., Tingey	1
Mr. C. N. C's. Shere Ali, 8st. 7lbs., Ramchurn	2
H. H. Aga Khan's Sir Frank, 9st. Ryder	3
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's Young Revenge, 9st. 10lbs., Oomer	0
Mr. H. R. N's. Bachie Bahadur, 9st. 7lbs., Owner.....	0

evidence at present before me, I do not think that the occasion is privileged.

Mr. Gasper.—Then I shall have to go into the whole of the facts.

Defendant continued.—I also consulted the Revd. Biprochand Chuckerbutty, a minister of the Native Church. I was requested to send the letters to Mr. Jardine, and the reason why I did not do so was because, so far as I knew, Mr. Jardine was in Canada, and had no authority over Miss Pigott. Besides the three I have mentioned, I said what amounted to the same thing to the Revd. Chuckerbutty. Before receiving these letters I did not expect them, and had no previous communications in the matter directly or indirectly. Miss Small is Mrs. Walker's sister. I sent these letters to Dr. Scott, because I felt that it was necessary for the sake of the mission. For my part, I regarded Miss Pigott as in the employment of the Mission. I know besides that such matters had been daily talked of. I sent the letters for the sake of the mission as well as for hers. I mean that, supposing these facts were true, they would cast a slur upon my mission and on myself to have allowed them to go on.

By Mr. Gasper.—To the best of your belief, in sending these copies and letters home, were you actuated by malice towards Miss Pigott?

Norris, J.—That I cannot allow. That is a question of fact to go to a jury, who will have to judge from the circumstances whether there was malice. You might just as reasonably ask a policeman in a witness box "Do you believe that the prisoner stole certain articles?" The object of a prosecution is to show from certain facts that it was a felonious taking. It will be a question for me to judge, from all the facts, of the true state of mind Mr. Hastie was in at the time he wrote this letter. You said something, Mr. Gasper, which makes a material alteration. You never told me that the Foreign Mission dismissed Miss Pigott.

Mr. Gasper.—From this witness, no; but, as a matter of fact, she was dismissed by the Foreign Mission.

Defendant continued.—I expostulated with Miss Pigott on account of the attitude and bearing she had taken up towards the Corresponding Board in connexion with Mr. Robertson. I said that she knew well that the manner in which Mr. Robertson had left the mission had given great offence to the members of the Board, and they had severely commented upon it, and that it seemed to me that the Board was right, and that I knew that she had given deep offence to certain members of the Board by the way which she had treated Mr. Robertson in reference to the prominent position she had allowed him to occupy at the annual public distribution of prizes connected with her school.

Norris, J.—I am bound to say that any more cogent evidence of malice I never heard in my life. Another ground of irritation and annoyance on Mr. Hastie's part towards Miss Pigott.

Mr. Gasper.—Although irritation and annoyance, still they fall very far short of malice, however. A witness may be prevaricating, or even guilty of perjury before, for instance, your Lordship; yet, I do hope that under these circumstances no judge would bear him malice.

Defendant continued.—I impressed upon her that if she continued this line, it was very prejudicial to all missionary work. That was my motive, and it is the truth, because she could not get on without support, and that there would be no confidence in her mission here. I foresaw a great danger to the mission from what was going on.

The minutes referring to Mr. Robertson's severance with the General Assembly's Institution, and further references to him in connexion therewith, and Miss Pigott's resignation at the time, were here read out and proved by the defendant. They were, on Mr. Jackson's objection, simply taken as minutes, and proofs of nothing that the plaintiff said.

Mr. Gasper.—Plaintiff, in the 4th paragraph of the plaint, states that up to April 1879 she was in perfect harmony with the Board, and that after that an alienation took place. Can you think of anything, or was any endeavour made to influence any member of the Board in any way against Miss Pigott? A. Certainly not.—Q. Can you say, with reference to the 6th paragraph of the plaint referring to Miss Small, whether there was any party on the Board inimical to the plaintiff? A. I am sure there was not. Of course, many disapproved of much of what she did, but regarding hostility on our part, there was nothing of it.—Q. Do you say, on your oath, there was no party inimical to her? A. Not in the sense of being enemies, wishing for ill. We had only to do in connexion with her work.—Q. Was there any party on the Board hostile to her of which you were the head? A. No.—Q. As a matter of fact, up to the time of resigning, did you join in anything actively in connection with the female mission? A. Nothing whatever. I am prepared to swear that the only fact which offended me was that public distribution of prizes.

Norris, J.—I can well understand that that put your back up.

Defendant.—Mr. Robertson resigned before I arrived in Calcutta.

Mr. Gasper.—Had you any reason to believe that Miss Pigott was being treated with great rudeness by Miss Small? As a matter of fact, did Miss Small make the charge referred to in the plaint in concert and collusion with you? A. No.—Q. Did you know that Miss Small was going to send these letters? A. As I have said in my written statement, on one occasion for a few minutes the matter was discussed before a portion of the letters was read to me. I disapproved of her sending them, and advised her not to send them, and that was all that occurred in my presence. This was in the beginning of 1882.—Q. Before Miss Pigott resigned, did you see her or speak to her? A. I must have seen her, so far as I can remember, between the time when her resignation was received and the time when the report of the Committee appointed was received. Of course I had seen her in public and in Church and all that sort of thing.—Q. With refence to your memorandum, the allegations in it being false and malicious, so far as you remember generally, is there any statement in that memorandum which was made fallaciously? A. Certainly not. I believe it all to be true. At the time I wrote the memorandum, I had not written the postscript then. I had suspicions and knew of the facts, "which showed a more than disregard of external proprieties."—Q. You say in your note, "it has certainly taken me by surprise." What do you mean by that? A. First of all, I was surprised to receive such a document from Mrs. Walker, whose delicacy and propriety of feeling I well knew, at least from what I had known of her. Secondly, I was surprised to find such definite statements put down from different quarters and signed as a test of correctness. The feeling of surprise was in that way, and I got shocked. Then, when I saw that these things were now public, and when I found that they were written down with particulars and dates and signatures by people of whom I knew nothing personally, I thought it was true.—Q. In paragraph 12, plaintiff says that the grave charges of immorality and unchastity against her are wholly and absolutely false and untrue. To your knowledge, as a matter of fact, are you prepared to say whether these statements are false to your knowledge? A. They were not false to my knowledge,—that is to say, I do not know these particular facts, but I had made certain of another fact which justified me in concluding that these things were in all probability true.—Q. Have you made any enquiries regarding the veracity of these writings? A. Yes.—Q. Of whom? A. Colonel Walker.—Q. What enquiries did you make? A. I expressed my surprise first. I said "I am surprised and distressed at the communications I received from Mrs. Walker," and I asked "Are you aware of what is sent." He said "I know." I asked him if the writers were credible and likely to be believed? He said that he thought they were. Especially, I asked in reference to Miss Gordon, whether she was an Eurasian like Miss Pigott, and he said, "No, I believe she is born of Scotch parents in this country." He satisfied my mind that there was no reason to disbelieve the things about Miss Gordon.—Q. Do you know whether Messrs. Gillan and Gregory were acquinted with Mrs. Walker? A. Most intimately.—Q. Can you say whether the Revd. Chuckerbutty was at that time acquainted with the Lady Superintendent of the mission, with Miss Gordon and Mrs. Oliver? A. I cannot say but he knew Miss Pigott well.

Examination continued.—I wrote the memo. on the 17th May, 1882, and addressed it to the official correspondent of the Calcutta Branch of the Scottish Mission Female Association. The official correspondent I allude to in that communication is the Revd. Mr. Williamson. He was then the Convenor of the Bengal Foreign Mission Committee. I state in that memo. that I was willing to co-operate with Miss Pigott, provided the mission came under the control and supervision of the Corresponding Board. It was a promise that I considered myself constrained to make. Of course it was a conditional promise. It was made simply because of a feeling I had with regard to the manner in which the mission was conducted, and that was the reason why I inserted the condition, and, if possible, to help her in the work, that is to say, if a former condition was fulfilled, to help her. That was a further general condition. That is, if I could help, her in the way of personal assistance, I would make it, even if I had the sort of suspicion which I refer to in my postscript. At the time I wrote the mem. these suspicions were not such as would have justified me in my opinion to withdraw all official connexion.

His Lordship.—That is not an answer to Mr. Gasper's question. What I wish you to explain is that if, as you say, you long entertained such suspicion, how came you to be willing to co-operate in employing the lady again?

The Defendant continued.—My knowledge of facts would not have justified me as a Christian, or as a Christian missionary, in finally forming such a judgment against her as would have morally compelled me to regard co-operation as impossible; and I may further add that I do claim to have been charitable in this memo. I was endeavouring at the time, in view of all the inferences and in view of all the conflicting influences then at work, to write, and think, as favorably of Miss Pigott as I could. I know that the memo. was much more favourable than it should have been. At the same time I was putting her under such strict, and yet such reasonable conditions, so that such things as I had suspected would not be allowed to come up again. I mean of what I had heard of Kaly Churn Bonnerjee.

His Lordship.—Not only suspected you say, but "long more than suspected."

Mr. Hastie.—I do not consider the phrase "long more than suspected" to have much significance, or that it shows anything inconsistent with my action. I had a certain amount of evidence at the time of an objectionable character, but I had not examined it, and did not allow myself to be carried away with it. One of my Christian agents had more than hinted that the relations between Miss Pigott and her agents——

His Lordship.—I can't have that.

Mr. Gasper.—Your Lordship will see that Mr. Hastie must state certain circumstances that had come to his knowledge in order to lay down some foundations for his suspicions. Whether rightly or wrongly, will be for your Lordship to decide. I don't for a moment wish to make out that all that he had heard is true, unless legal evidence is brought to support it. He must show what had made him suspicious.

His Lordship.—That is very true, Mr. Gasper, but I understand that Mr. Hastie did not, from all he had heard, suggest anything. What is now within your province is to justify the libel by legal evidence?

Mr. Gasper.—I am not going to leave the case there, my Lord; I shall presently come to that. It is very necessary that I should show the entire absence of malice throughout on the part of Mr. Hastie.

Mr. Jackson.—The last words of Mr. Hastie were "that the relations between Miss Pigott and the agents of the mission——"

Defendant.—I was going to say when his Lordship stopped me—were not satisfactory. There was no body which I can properly call having control over the mission. Mr. Gillan had most of the time the right to visit the mission. Not the right which a Church dignity in Scotland would have.

Mr. Jackson objected to the question as being vague and indefinite.

Mr. Hastie.—The reason I had put down the rule in the 4th para. was certainly under the conviction that it would be required to be applied, seeing the unsatisfactory manner in which things were going on.

His Lordship.—To whom was it intended the rules should apply?

Mr. Hastie.—I had heard of a great deal of immorality—that there were several immoral agents, and I had my suspicions as against Miss Pigott. These agents were under Miss Pigott. The agents were of the lowest class of natives. The women who accompanied the children to school, and who had to do with them in connexion with their education, are the agents under Miss Pigott. We brought up the children under their care, and we were responsible for them. I was aware that criminal agents were employed. I was told by Mr. Gillan.

Mr. Jackson.—Surely, we can't have all that this gentleman may have been told?

Mr. Gasper submitted that, as Miss Pigott was responsible for the conduct of the agents who were immediately under her charge and supervision, it was absolutely necessary to show what were the complaints that had been made from time to time. The children were immediately under Miss Pigott's charge; so much so, that her duty was to see that poison was not mixed up with their food, and a good deal depended upon the moral character of the persons on whom she again depended to carry out the object of the mission.

His Lordship.—Do you say that Miss Pigott brought these people into the place, and she was answerable for them?

Mr. Gasper.—We say that she was responsible for the conduct of the agents that were employed, and she ought to have reported their conduct, which was so bad that it surrounded the whole atmosphere of the place, and became a perfect scandal. Your Lordship can well see the difficulty of Mr. Hastie's position, and the responsibility which rested upon him.

The Defendant continued.—The representation that was made to me was that the women were little better than common prostitutes. Miss Pigott was held in the highest estimation by the ladies in Scotland. With reference to the first four lines in the 5th para., by that I meant that if she came back, the friends of the mission would feel no desire to do her any injury, and they were willing to give her a fair trial under new conditions. I have added another sentence, that I might not be regarded as one of those friends who was assisting her, but at the same time anxious that to that I had hoped the result of the deliberations of the Committee would be favorable, if possible, to Miss Pigott, and I knew that Mr. Gillan had gone to Scotland with the intention of submitting to the Committee full evidence. I wrote this sentence, that all the correspondence will be submitted to Miss Pigott when the memo. arrived. I feared that when these things were known, Miss Pigott might be dealt with too severely. In fact, I believed, I may say I was afraid, that she would be at once discharged.

Mr. Gasper.—Mr. Hastie, in your postscript you state, "and have myself observed, that every external propriety has been more than disregarded;" please tell us the occasions on which you have yourself witnessed such improprieties? A.—My observations have been frequently unsatisfactory.

Mr. Jackson.—I dare say.

His Lordship.—Tell us what yourself have witnessed, Mr. Hastie.

Defendant.—I have frequently observed Miss Pigott driving into my own compound, the mission compound, and visiting one of my colleagues. I did not consider this consistent with external propriety. She sometimes came alone, and sometimes there was a girl, left in the carriage when she got out.

His Lordship.—Who is the colleague you refer to? A.—The colleague I refer to is Mr. Wilson.

His Lordship.—Have you ever made any complaint against this Mr. Wilson? A.—I have not, my Lord.

His Lordship.—When you speak of impropriety, do you mean to say that there was an improper intimacy between Miss Pigott and Mr. Wilson? A.—Far from it, my Lord.

Mr. Jackson.—Then why inflict upon us all this?

His Lordship.—Mr. Hastie is now speaking of conduct inconsistent with external propriety.

Mr. Gasper.—That is also an element in our case. Well, Mr. Hastie, can you tell us the duration of these visits?

Mr. Jackson.—You will be pleased also to give us the dates on which these occurrences took place?

His Lordship.—A lady of that age visiting a person openly, you wish to know the duration of the visit? Where is the impropriety, I should like to know.

Mr. Gasper.—Certainly, my Lord, I consider there is some impropriety. A woman visiting a single man (laughter).

His Lordship.—God knows what will happen to us if that is a disregard of all external propriety! [Question put as to duration of the visits.]

Defendant.—I can't say the duration of her visits on those occasions. I know she had remained for some time.

His Lordship.—What is Mr. Wilson's Christian name? A.—Mr. James.

His Lordship.—Is that the same Mr. James Wilson who voted that your defence should be paid out of the funds of the Society? A.—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship.—The same man?

Mr. Hastie.—Yes, my Lord.

Defendant continued.—I once dined with Miss Pigott in the house of a friend, and I thought her manner while there was unsatisfactory.

His Lordship.—Mr. Gasper and Mr. Jackson, will you come into my room for a minute?

The two learned counsel having had an interview with [illegible] in his chambers, the hearing was resumed.

Defendant continued.—I have been to Barrackpore Park. The conduct of Mr. Wilson and Miss Pigott, whom I saw there, made an impression upon me. I thought there was a want of external propriety from what I had seen. I saw the two sitting under the Banian tree. They seemed——

His Lordship.—I wish, Mr. Hastie, you would be a little more explicit. Surely there is no want of external propriety in a man and a woman sitting down under a tree.

Mr. Hastie.—They were reclining on each other. I observed she was reclining on him. She had her head inclining on his shoulder.

His Lordship.—Do you suggest anything from that?—A. My Lord, I suggest nothing.

His Lordship.—You believe Mr. Wilson to be a Christian gentleman?—A. I do, my Lord.

His Lordship.—Been working with him?—A. Yes, we have been working together.

Defendant continued.—They were seated on a carpet or mat. I saw her head in contact with his body. At this friend's house I spoke of, Miss Pigott came with Mr. Wilson about 11 o'clock at night. I have been seldom at the mission school, but whenever I have been there, I was dissatisfied with all that I saw. I attended the monthly gathering. I was once calling on Miss Piggott when Mr. Wilson came to me. He came from what I thought would be her bed-room.

His Lordship.—You don't suggest anything?

Defendant continued.—I suggest nothing, my Lord. I am not aware whether she has a dining room. I don't know the house, except that room and the drawing-room. The bed-room was on the right hand side of the drawing-room, going into the drawing-room. I had a conversation with Mr. Wilson at Miss Pigott's. After having a conversation with Mr. Wilson, Miss Pigott did not come out of the room. I know Kaly Churn Bonnerjee. He used to go to the Orphanage. I interdicted his going to the Orphanage. After my telling him so, he had gone there. I know he had done so frequently. I only saw him myself once, but I have been informed that he had been there frequently. In connexion with Kally Churn Bonnerjee, I have heard also about Mr. Wilson. I first heard about it from a Christian teacher, Budden Chunder Sircar. I also heard from the Revd. Bipro Chunder Chuckerbutty. I was continually hearing rumours and hints that there was an improper intimacy between Miss Pigott and Kally Churn Bonnerjee.

His Lordship.—Do you suggest anything?—A. I do, my Lord.

His Lordship.—Where is Kally Churn Bonnerjee?

Mr. Jackson.—He is a pleader of this Court, my Lord.

Defendant continued.—Before writing that postscript, I heard of one fact. I talked with some ladies at the Orphanage about the beginning of 1882. While seated with them in the drawing-room, I asked where the Lady Superintendent was. One of the party pointed out with his hand the direction —"She is in there with Kally Churn Bonnerjee."

Mr. Jackson.—Is that all? I thought, my Lord, this was going to be followed up with something more. If it is to stop there, all that about Kally Churn should be left out.

His Lordship.—No, probably all that will be proved.

Mr. Hastie.—I heard from Bipro Chunder Chuckerbutty that on a Sunday morning——

Mr. Jackson.—I must really stop all this.

His Lordship.—I think it is evidence that he was suspicious.

Mr. Jackson.—Had you heard of any definite circumstance which had aroused your suspicions?

Defendant.—I heard something from Chuckerbutty in connexion with this. I saw very few ladies of my congregation at the Orphanage. In fact, I only saw one. I don't remember seeing a Bengali belonging to the Scotch Kirk. At the annual distribution of prizes at the Orphanage, which was presided over by Mr. Gillan, I have seen a great number of Scotch ladies.

His Lordship.—There are a good number of Scotch ladies not connected with the Scotch Kirk.

Defendant.—Yes. There were a great many Babus there. I can't say that the Babus were not Christians. I can't swear that I saw non-Christian boys with my own eyes. I have spoken of immoral agents connected with the mission. I remember seeing an account of a murder in the *Englishman*—I believe either the *Englishman* or the *Statesman*. The murdered woman was stated to be one of the agents of Miss Pigott. I think I can find the paper if I look for it. I have spoken to Mr. Octavius Steele regarding what was going on.

The hearing of the case was adjourned till Tuesday.

A TELEGRAM from Calcutta, September 4, states that the trial was continued on Tuesday. "A number of letters were put into Court, by which the counsel for the plaintiff endeavoured to prove malice on the defendant's part in the allusions alleged of a libellous nature which he made relative to Miss Pigott and Babu Kali Churn Bonnerjee."

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